

## Guilty verdicts after 112-day trial

# Sentence today for 'arrogant' Guinness four

By PAUL WILKINSON

ERNEST Saunders, the former chairman of Guinness, was yesterday found guilty of running an illegal share support scheme to ensure victory in his company's £2.7 billion takeover battle for the Scottish drinks group Distillers.

Saunders was convicted with three other men - Sir Jack Lyons, a financier, Gerald Ronson, the head of Heron International, Britain's second-largest privately owned company, and Anthony Parnes, a stockbroker - at the end of a trial that had lasted seven months and dominated City thinking for three years.

The court was told that the four men had shown great arrogance and been carried away with greed and ambition for power.

The jury at Southwark Crown Court rejected Saunders' claim that he was ignorant of the operation put in place in 1986 to beat the supermarket chain Argill for control of Distillers. The jurors took 34 hours over six days to find him guilty on 12 charges alleging conspiracy, theft and false accounting. He was acquitted on one minor charge of destroying company documents.

After a trial lasting 112 days, one of the longest and most expensive in British criminal history, the jury accepted the Crown's case that Saunders did pay £25 million in illegal success fees and secret loss indemnities to

supporters who bought Guinness shares to enhance their value during the takeover.

On only one charge did the jury fail to record unanimous verdicts again him, that of creating a false invoice, on which they returned a majority verdict of 10-1.

The three other men were also found guilty of participating in the fraud. Ronson, aged 50, who was paid £5.8 million for buying £25 million worth of Guinness shares, was convicted on one charge of conspiracy, two of false accounting and one of theft. Parnes, aged 45, a prominent stockbroker, whom the judge, Mr Justice Henry, described as Saunders' recruiting officer, putting Guinness in touch with potential supporters and who received more than £3.3 million for his work, was found guilty of six charges of theft and false accounting; and Lyons, aged 74, the millionaire financier, arts patron and friend of the Establishment who was brought in to use his extensive contacts to find supporters. He also received fees of £3.3 million and was found guilty of six charges of conspiracy, theft and false accounting.

After listening for 2½ hours to mitigating pleas on behalf of Saunders, Ronson and Parnes, the judge said he would pass sentence at noon today.

His sentence on Lyons will be postponed until September 25 as he is undergoing major surgery on Friday.

The guilty verdicts will be seen as vindication for the Serious Fraud Office in what was its first big investigation into city fraud. The office was created by the government to combat accusations that the City was getting out of control and fraud trials were becoming too complex ever to face a court. The verdict will be particularly comforting for the new head of the Serious Fraud Office, Mrs Barbara Mills QC, who was the No 2 in the prosecution team during the Guinness trial. The success comes after disappointment in recent months during which two other serious fraud trials ended with the prosecution cases being rejected.

The verdicts were delivered unexpectedly at the end of the

morning only 90 minutes after Mr Justice Henry had told the jury that he would accept majority verdicts.

The jury foreman read out the 29 verdicts in a voice barely audible to the crowded but silent courtroom. The court clerk repeated each verdict slowly before writing it down. After each "Guilty" he asked if it was the verdict of them all. On all but three charges the foreman replied: "Yes of us all." They recorded majority verdicts of 10-1 on one charge against Saunders of false accounting, a similar charge against Parnes and on a second charge against Parnes alleging theft.

Saunders appeared apparently unconcerned at the verdicts, smiling gently and lounging back in his seat with his feet splayed wide beneath the table. He seemed almost not to notice his acquittal on the final count on the indictment, one of destroying his desk diary in a fruitless effort to cover his tracks. At the conclusion he swivelled his chair to where his son James, aged 25, has occupied a seat behind him in the front row of the makeshift public gallery every day since the trial began in February. With James this time was Saunders' daughter Joanna, aged 27, her knuckles white in her lap. The three exchanged glances and smiles of encouragement.

In contrast, Ronson sat forward, his elbows on the desk and his chin resting firmly on his clenched fists. Behind him sat his wife Gail and their four daughters who looked pale beneath their deep tans.

Parnes, beside Ronson, sat back apparently without emotion, one foot resting across his other knee. He gently stroked his chin as the verdicts came, staring out at the clock. At the end of the row Lyons sat bolt upright, his gaze hidden behind thick spectacles but staring somewhere above the judge's head.

The judge said tribute to the service of the jury, praising their diligence and attention over the past six months. He excused them from further

Continued on page 16, col 1



Family support: Saunders's children, Joanna and James, telling reporters of their shock at the verdict and promising to help him clear his name

## US expels Iraqi diplomats but Yemen reprieves British envoy

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE United States is to expel 36 Iraqi diplomats and restrict the activities of 19 others in retaliation for Baghdad's treatment of American envoys in Iraq and Kuwait.

The Iraqi ambassador, Mohamed al-Mashat, was summoned to the State Department yesterday morning and sharply rebuked for his country's breach of international law. The 36 who must leave include all those dealing with commercial affairs. Those who remain must stay within 25 miles of their embassy.

America is one of more than twenty countries defying an Iraqi closure order on foreign embassies in Kuwait. Many of the missions are without power, water and telephone. Some countries have temporarily evacuated their staff, but only Jordan has complied with the Iraqi instruction.

Lebanon's envoy and 12 of his staff were yesterday allowed to leave Beirut after being seized and taken to Baghdad last week. At the same time, Yemen announced that the British consul-general, Douglas Gordon, would be allowed to finish his tour of duty.

Mr Gordon had been given

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48 hours to leave on Saturday after being accused of photographing a refinery and military sites in Aden. The Foreign Office, which last week reported that an Iraqi tanker had unloaded oil in Aden, said Mr Gordon had been observing tanker movements that had been plain to any observer.

Yemen, one of Iraq's few Arab allies and the only Arab member of the UN Security Council, yesterday joined in a flurry of diplomatic activity to try to find a negotiated settlement to the crisis when it announced that it was sending envoys to Moscow, Tehran and the United Arab Emirates.

The move came as the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, said the tension in the Gulf had reached such a degree that he felt that a personal initiative was "totally indispensable". Señor

Pérez de Cuéllar will fly to Jordan on Thursday for talks with the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz. "My idea is to discuss with the Iraqis all aspects of the problem," he said. "Now that the security council has adopted five resolutions, I think now is the time for diplomacy to make an effort." He had no plans, however, to visit Baghdad.

While the UN secretary-general is seeing Mr Aziz on Thursday, the Arab League will continue its own search for a solution at an emergency meeting in Cairo, and King Hussein of Jordan will continue his tour of North Africa, Britain and Europe. The king yesterday met the Tunisian president, having arrived in Tunis from Libya where he saw Colonel Gaddafi on Sunday.

In Vienna, Opec moved closer to reaching agreement on higher oil output quotas to compensate for the loss of four million barrels of crude a day from Iraq and Kuwait and prices fell sharply as a result. In New York, crude oil fell almost \$4 to \$26.95 a barrel.

The urgent need for a political solution was reiterated yesterday by President Gorbachev and President

## Chernobyl reactor closed

From REUTER IN MOSCOW

ENGINEERS at the Chernobyl atomic-power plant, scene of the world's worst nuclear accident, closed down one of its three reactors yesterday after control systems failed, Tass said.

Quoting Nikolai Steinberg, the deputy chairman of the atomic energy safety committee, Tass said there was no danger of radioactive leakage. Mr Steinberg gave no details of the malfunction, which occurred early yesterday.

A Chernobyl reactor exploded and caught fire on April 26, 1986, sending out a contaminated cloud. The damaged reactor was sealed in concrete but the remaining three were re-activated.

Recent demonstrations have drawn tens of thousands of people in the Ukrainian republic, where the reactor is located. The Ukrainian parliament voted four weeks ago to close the ageing station.

## TV pledge to pensioners

The Labour party is committed to exempt old age pensioners from paying the BBC licence fee, which a Labour government is pledged to retain when the BBC's royal charter expires in 1996.

Mark Fisher, Labour spokesman on arts and media, said pensioners would get a "100 per cent remit" on the licence fee but the exercise had not yet been costed... Page 16

## Hostage beaten

Brian Keenan, the freed hostage, told doctors treating him in a Dublin hospital yesterday that he had been beaten by his captors, but did not suffer serious injuries... Page 6

## Sofia clash

Bulgarian President Zhelev, a leader of the democratic opposition, condemned the burning of the Socialist party's headquarters in Sofia, now guarded by police... Page 7

## Orders down

Export orders have fallen sharply, the Confederation of British Industry reports, suggesting the rise in sterling has added to fears of recession... Page 17

## Degree places

Vacancies for degree courses in humanities and social sciences at universities and colleges are published today. Places for law, business administration, architecture, creative art, agriculture and mass communications will be published tomorrow... page 25

## Christie qualifies

Lindford Christie, the British sprinter, failed to impress in the European championships in Split, Yugoslavia, yesterday. He only qualified for today's 100 metres semi-finals as a fastest loser... Page 32

## Sharp warning to City welcomed

By STAFF REPORTERS

FORMER Guinness director Jonathan Guinness said yesterday that while he felt sorry for Ernest Saunders he did not see how the jury could have come to any other verdict. "Had there not been a guilty verdict it might have been open house for quite a lot of undesirable practices," he said on BBC radio's *World at One* programme.

Mr Guinness said the verdict would act as a much needed deterrent to others in the world of finance. "The very fact of having brought this matter to trial has improved City practice."

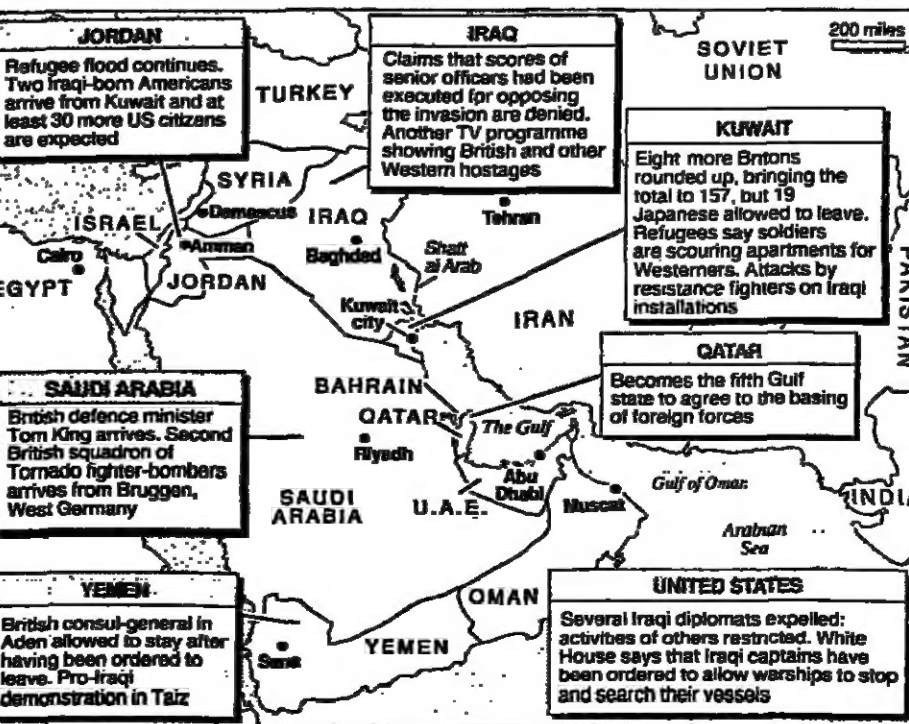
Shadow trade and industry secretary Gordon Brown said the verdicts were an indictment of boardroom greed and arrogance and an "anything goes" attitude in the City. He accused the government of failing to create an effective framework for takeover law. "Today's verdict is a dam-

ning indictment of a group of company directors in whom trust was placed but who acted as if the City was above the law. The trial has also revealed stark flaws in Britain's City regulatory structure."

He added that it was further evidence that the Government should have listened to the advice of the Trade and Industry Select Committee which recommended the streamlining of company investigations.

Menziez Campbell, the Liberal Democrat trade and industry spokesman, said the verdict was the "last sorry chapter in a tawdry series of events which has besmirched the reputation of the United Kingdom as a financial centre."

He said the convictions raised in very sharp focus the effectiveness of self-regulation in the City and that statutory control may be needed.



## Nonchalant Gooch outdoes the sainted Don

By SIMON BARNES

GRAHAM Gooch, the England cricket captain, has beaten Don Bradman, the principal saint in cricket's calendar. And it is hard to know which is the greater: the outrage of cricket's purists, or the indifference of Gooch.

With a four through the covers shortly before lunch at the third Test against India at the Oval yesterday, Gooch reached six, and in so doing, moved on to a total of 976 Test match runs scored this summer. That beat the record set by Bradman 60 years ago, on the day he celebrated his 32nd birthday.

Australia came to England in 1930 and played five Tests. In seven innings, Bradman scored 974 runs at an average of 139.14. He scored one triple century,

two doubles, and one ghastly failure of 131. It was the apotheosis of Bradman: it was the most perfect demonstration in history of the art of batting. It was every poetical phrase and hyperbolic claim that any sports journalist has ever used.

Now Gooch has beaten him. The crowd, informed of the impending milestone by the public address system, gave him huge applause as he passed it. Gooch either did not know why they were clapping or did not care. He is a modern cricketer who wants to save the match, get a result, nothing else matters.

This beating of "the Don" will distress more people than it pleases in the world of cricket. Gooch is, they will say, unworthy to lace Bradman's boots. Their names should not be spoken in the same breath; it would be as appropriate

to compare Ted Hughes with Shakespeare.

Gooch is uninterested in comparisons and will not be pleased by this record, but merely annoyed that he was out for a paucity 88, jeopardising England's chances. Gooch is not Ted Hughes, nor Shakespeare, nor anything poetical at all: he is a professional sportsman through and through.

His achievements this summer have been a triumph of temperament. Last summer, his batting was so poor that he offered to stand down from a Test match. Now he has scored 1,058 Test runs. He is not Bradman: but in his own way, and in the manner of the late 20th century, he is a great cricketer.

Alan Lee and John Woodcock, page 32

well frankly, I like standing in queues, I like minimal interest on my current account and I don't mind that my bank closes early.

then why did you call us at first direct?

just to check if you're there.

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# The next step: America considers what its options are

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER  
IN WASHINGTON

PHASE one of the Gulf conflict is over. Washington has placed a formidable military force around Iraq. There is as yet no sign of a diplomatic breakthrough of that country as it could hope for. It has now signalled its willingness to consider, from a position of strength, a diplomatic rather than military solution to the conflict.

The argument emerging here is whether the ultimate American objective should be restoration of the status quo before the invasion of Kuwait or the permanent neutralisation of President Saddam Hussein. Should it simply be Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, or should it be the permanent laming — by force if necessary — of

the Iraqi military threat. Without the latter, can President Bush achieve one of his four stated objectives, the future security and stability of the Persian Gulf?

Some, believing negotiations could only end in compromise, do not believe they should even be contemplated. William Safire, the conservative columnist of *The New York Times*, yesterday deplored the "return of the doves" and called again for the rapid use of overwhelming force. "The goal of the realists is to rid the world of the danger of a proven war-starter before he takes more hostages next week and before he gets nuclear missiles in four years," he said. "Mr (Saddam) Hussein's defeat will cost lives now; his undishonoured survival will in-

sure a holocaust of Americans later."

The *New York Times* itself proposed terms for a negotiated settlement on Sunday which fell well short of Mr Safire's demands. It said in an editorial that Iraq had to withdraw, but that the world court should adjudicate its territorial claims to give President Saddam a "fig-leaf"; that an interim government supervised by the United Nations be established in Kuwait so that the United States was not seen as restoring an absolute monarch; and that Iraq's chemical weapons should be destroyed and its chemical and nuclear facilities be subjected to international inspection.

At the other end of the spectrum, Zbigniew Brzezinski, for-

mer national security adviser to President Carter, argued on Sunday that expelling the Iraqis from Kuwait through sanctions was achievable, but continued: "The toppling of Saddam Hussein can only be achieved by force. That force could only be achieved by the US. I believe we would be alone, and therefore it is not worth it."

The extent of the administration's ambitions are as yet unclear, but Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, gave the first due about its thinking during a television interview on Sunday. Asked whether America would settle for an Iraqi withdrawal or felt it had to remove President Saddam from power, he replied that even a return to the status quo

before the invasion would, in fact, represent "a fundamentally different situation in that area, in that collective action will have been shown to have worked against a case of aggression."

In suggesting that President Saddam might be deterred from future aggression by the certainty of co-ordinated global economic retaliation, Mr Scowcroft appeared to be signalling that the US would not go beyond its four stated aims — Iraqi withdrawal, restoration of the Kuwaiti government, the protection of American citizens and securing the Persian Gulf.

However, administration officials are, by the same token, equally determined that President Saddam must not only retreat

from Kuwait, but must do so empty-handed. He should be offered no tit-bits or concessions to encourage him to go. He must not only be defeated, but also be clearly seen to have been defeated by the Arab world and by the world beyond.

Washington is happy for now with the way things are going. It does not want to jeopardise international unity by pushing for too much. With luck, good judgement and a bit of covert destabilisation, it appears to believe that it can force President Saddam out of Kuwait on terms so ignominious that the question of military action to neutralise him would become academic.

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WHITEHALL

## Britain maintains its stance against negotiation

By MICHAEL KNIFE  
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

AS THE focus turned from military confrontation to diplomatic efforts in the Gulf crisis yesterday, it may have seemed as if Margaret Thatcher was out of step with her international allies.

While Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, prepared to meet Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, in Amman on Thursday and King Hussein of Jordan began a tour of North Africa and Europe to promote an Arab peace plan, the British government continued to emphasise yesterday that there could be no negotiations with Iraq until its troops withdrew from Kuwait and the authority of the emir was restored.

On Sunday, while Brent Scowcroft, the American national security adviser, noted that President Saddam Hussein appeared to be "tasting about" for a way out of his predicament, Mrs Thatcher was stating that there could be no negotiations with "a dictator, a despot and a tyrant."

President Saddam's supporters argue that he is prepared to negotiate and Mr Aziz said on Sunday in an American television interview that Iraq would not initiate hostilities against Saudi Arabia or the American forces deployed on the Saudi border with Kuwait. He continued to insist that Westerners trapped in Iraq and Kuwait were "guests" of the Iraqi government, and said the issue of Kuwait's future had to be discussed and resolved within an Arab framework.

This also has been the view of Jordan and one Jordanian source was quoted yesterday as saying the country would not insist on the restoration of the emir of Kuwait. But no Western governments are responding positively to such Iraqi overtures.

Whitehall sources pointed out that President Saddam had made several attempts to create "a smoke-screen" — by saying that if foreign troops were withdrawn he would release foreign nationals, and by attempting to "drag in" the issue of the occupied West Bank and the Palestinians. These overtures, said the sources, were an attempt to move the focus away from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Mr Scowcroft also said that even if the Iraqi leader was looking for a way out, he would first have to withdraw his forces from Kuwait and restore the emir to power.

Before setting off last night to visit Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Oman, Tom King, the defence secretary, was asked whether the military build-up and sanctions were not denying the Iraqi leader a face-saving formula. He rejected this. Such a formula, he said, might suggest that the international community was prepared to negotiate about Kuwait's future.

To do that would undermine the UN, which had issued clear resolutions ordering Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait immediately and unconditionally and to restore Kuwait's sovereignty and legitimate government.

It was not possible to negotiate about those resolutions, which had been passed without a single dissenting voice, said Mr King. Only after such a withdrawal might it be possible for Iraq and Kuwait to negotiate about their future relationship.

Sir Anthony Parsons, a former British ambassador to the UN and Iran, said yesterday that it was important to differentiate between conducting negotiations and maintaining a dialogue.

The resolutions passed by the UN calling for the withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of the emir were mandatory and not negotiable. "There can be no question in terms of international law, once mandatory decisions have been made and mandatory measures adopted, for negotiations to take place," he said.

But there was clearly room for a dialogue and that was what Señor Pérez de Cuéllar was embarking upon.

Whitehall sources said that it was possible the UN secretary-general might be able to secure the release of foreign nationals held by Iraq but negotiations as such were out of the question.

## Perez meeting with Aziz raises doubts and optimism

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN AMMAN

AFTER almost a month of tension, a wave of optimism swept through the Middle East yesterday as hopes for a negotiated solution to the Gulf confrontation focused on the meeting between Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, and Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister. But Western diplomats said the lull could prove temporary, and that a compromise would be difficult to achieve "short of Iraqi capitulation."

Jordanian officials said that King Hussein would not be in Amman to host the talks on Thursday because he was pursuing his own diplomatic peace mission. The king was in Libya and Tunisia yesterday, and on Thursday he will start a tour of European capitals. He will meet Margaret Thatcher on Friday. "Through a combination of King Hussein's efforts and the mediation of the UN secretary-general, we will surely find a way out," one Jordanian official said.

Officials here take the fact that the Pérez de Cuéllar-Aziz meeting is to be held in Amman as underlining Jordan's attempt to take a "balanced" position and to serve as mediator. But some Western diplomats expressed caution and even scepticism. Although every effort had to be made to find a peaceful solution, there was no evidence "at this

juncture" to suggest that Iraq was willing to take the one step which would clearly resolve the problem: withdrawal from Kuwait.

"Iraq is in a corner," one source said. "We have all been waiting to see who would blink first, and it turns out to be Saddam. He and Tariq Aziz are increasingly talking about the search for compromise, because they badly need one. But the West and the Arab League and the rest of the international community have to keep up the economic and military pressure."

Jordanian sources have hinted at a compromise under which Iraq and Kuwait would reach "an arrangement" short of the return of the ousted Emir of Kuwait, in exchange for a withdrawal of US and other "foreign forces."

Western sources, however, said this would not be enough. They said there was a widespread feeling, most strongly expressed across the border in Israel, that the skillful Mr Aziz must not be allowed to use his meeting with Señor Pérez de Cuéllar to issue "bland formulas" and give the impression of a peaceable Iraq while disguising Iraq's true desperation and trying to get the sanctions eased. "The reality is that Saddam Hussein is running out of options," one observer said.

Señor Pérez de Cuéllar is accepted in Baghdad because of his mediation efforts during the Iran-Iraq war. UN officials hope that his talks will begin a diplomatic process to defuse a range of Middle East tensions.

The UN secretary-general said he felt that it was time to make a personal effort to avert war. "I cannot believe that the Iraqi authorities are not also thinking about a formula for a peaceful solution to the situation," he said during a visit to Bogota.

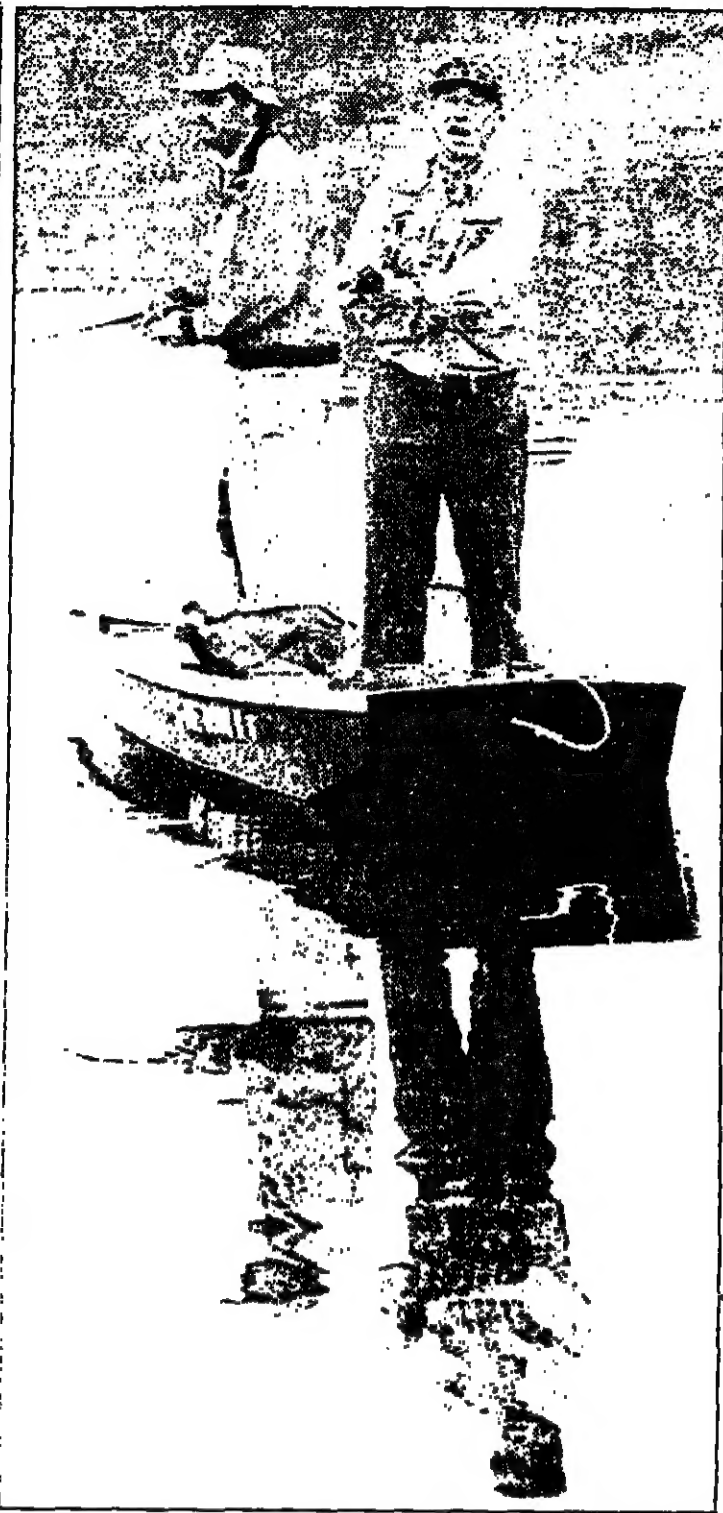
He hoped that military forces in the Gulf would act with "maximum restraint" during his mission and that he would be successful enough to obviate the need for even tougher measures against Iraq by the UN Security Council. He said that nobody wanted a new war because "that war would harm us all."

The atmosphere in Amman is very different from that of two weeks ago, when an unannounced air-raid siren practice had people diving under tables. Jordan's resources are being stretched to breaking point by refugees from Iraq, and Jordan still fears that its stability is under threat.

King Hussein's image in the West, moreover, has been dented by his support for President Saddam and by his obvious reluctance to support UN sanctions. But yesterday *The Jordan Times* looked forward to "a happy ending" to the conflict, "provided every country which has occupied other territories by force goes back to its original borders."

It said: "If that entails the continued absence of 100 or so rich Kuwaitis from the corridors of power in their country, and the free election of new governments in evacuated territories in the West Bank and Gaza as well as Kuwait, then let that be the solution."

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Leading article, Letters, page 9



Recreation reflections: President Bush casting a line during an early-morning fishing outing yesterday on the Kennebunk River in Maine, with Ken Raynor, a golf professional

### SANCTIONS

## Food prices rise as Iraq begins to feel bite from embargo

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

PUBLICLY, the United States has declared an international trade embargo against Iraq as its chief strategy to squeeze President Saddam Hussein into withdrawing his troops from Kuwait and releasing thousands of Western hostages. Aware that economic sanctions could take months to sting Iraq, however, the Bush administration is showing no sign of slowing its military build-up in the Gulf.

In Washington, government officials have estimated the sanctions could take from four months to a year to hurt Iraq enough to make President Saddam back down. The Bush administration has interpreted recent moves by the Iraqi leader, including his television appearance last week with Western hostages, as signs of desperation as the sanctions begin to bite after barely three weeks.

Although media attention has shifted since the weekend toward a diplomatic solution, the US is not pinning its hopes on a negotiated settlement. Fast US transport ships were expected to deliver the first of more than 200 M1 tanks yesterday to troops in northeastern Saudi Arabia.

Over the past few days, US officials have reported increasing evidence that the UN-backed embargo is starting to bite. According to a senior Middle Eastern specialist at the State Department, the prices of certain staple commodities, such as sugar and rice, are "going through the roof", while Iraqis are queuing for bread. Barely a week ago President Bush struggled to justify the embargo with sketchy reports that President Saddam had ordered Iraqi bakers to concentrate on bread. There are

reports, however, that food is reaching Iraq by land from Jordan. Supplies are also expected to flow in from Iran and Turkey.

The embargo is considered more likely to succeed than any previous international boycott since the world's superpowers, the US and the Soviet Union, are both participants. The US is Iraq's largest food supplier, providing most of its livestock feed, rice and corn. The Soviet Union has been Iraq's main supplier of technology, machinery and arms.

Other published reports have indicated that President Saddam could be about to introduce, earlier than planned, the rationing at fixed prices of basic foods, including flour, rice and cooking oil. Iraq's official news agency accused the US at the weekend of perpetrating "a crime against humanity" by mounting a blockade against Iraqi ships. The agency reported a shortage of medical supplies.

The country is protected from immediate shortages because, unlike most of its oil-rich neighbours, it has placed emphasis on developing an independent industrial and agricultural base. As yet, no Iraqis are starving, but the country's Achilles' heel is its reliance on imports for more than three-quarters of its food needs for its 17 million people.

Non-government Middle East experts have estimated that the country can tolerate two to six months at best on its present reserves of food, even with an expected bumper crop of fruits and vegetables this autumn. One US government agriculture expert has estimated that Iraq's corn harvest next month will provide only six weeks of the country's normal consumption.

### US/SOVIET RELATIONS

## New potential for superpower ties

By MICHAEL EVANS  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE historic decision by the Soviet Union to support the US call for military action in the Gulf to enforce the trade embargo offers new potential for collaboration between Washington and Moscow on world and regional affairs, according to diplomatic sources.

There are clearly misgivings in Moscow about the rapid build-up of American forces in Saudi Arabia, partly no doubt because of concern over the likelihood of a permanent US military presence in the region after the showdown with Iraq has ended.

But there has been no condemnation from Moscow of some of the more bellicose statements put out by Pentagon hawks in recent weeks, and there continues to be close co-operation between the two superpowers with regular telephone and cable contacts.

The decision by President Bush to give the naval blockade a chance before considering any further military step against Iraq would have met with approval in Moscow, and there would seem to be an even greater opportunity for the two countries to improve co-operation in other areas, particularly on arms control.

Both the Conventional Forces in Europe talks in Vienna and the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks (Start) in Geneva are approaching crucial phases.

Since both sets of negotiations have the same objective, which is to have an agreement ready for signing before the end of the year, little time is left to overcome fundamental differences. This is perhaps where the new co-operation between Moscow and Washington over Iraq's aggression could be beneficial.

In Vienna, after a period of consultation between delegates and their respective 23 governments, officials of both Nato and the Warsaw Pact are due to meet today for a working session, and on Thursday for a plenary meeting as the final negotiations get under way to meet the November deadline.

A summit of the 35-member Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has already been fixed for November 19 in Paris for a CFE agreement to be signed.

One senior Western diplomatic source said yesterday: "The US and Soviet Union have ranged themselves on the same side over the Gulf crisis and this may well have a beneficial effect on the CFE and Start talks."

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Pilot Steve Cockgram, left, and Wing Commander Vaughan Morris talking to a mechanic at the RAF base in Brugg, West Germany, before flying to join the multinational Gulf force

### MAN IN THE NEWS

## Tactful Third World master of UN with a clear Western outlook

FROM JAMES BONE  
IN NEW YORK

JUST as urgent consultations got under way between the five security council powers about how the United Nations should enforce its embargo on Iraq, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, flew to Latin America.

With President Bush in Kennebunkport at the time, Mr Pérez de Cuéllar went on a long-planned official visit to Peru, Chile and Colombia.

An uncomprehending world clamoured for his return to New York, but diplomats at UN headquarters were more sympathetic. "He is 70 years old, he seldom has

holidays and he is Peruvian," said one diplomat directly involved in the security council discussions. "No one begrudges the fact that he is in Peru."

Reaching the end of his second five-year term as secretary-general, Señor Pérez de Cuéllar has presided over a transformation of the world organisation. But rather than force the pace of change, he has chosen to wait for the thaw in superpower tensions to yield progress.

That approach yielded the UN's first post-Cold War triumph, the ceasefire in the eight-year Gulf war. Señor Pérez de Cuéllar obviously hopes it will work again.

Within hours of the five powers agreeing to authorise the use of force to implement the UN em-

bargo on Iraq, and winning overwhelming support for the move from the full 15-nation security council, Señor Pérez de Cuéllar announced from Bogotá, Colombia, that he would launch a personal peace initiative. He flew back to New York, where on Sunday it was announced that he would meet on Thursday Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister.

In August 1987, it was Señor Pérez de Cuéllar who brought Mr Aziz face to face with his Iranian counterpart in the Palais des Nations in Geneva for the first time in their conflict. If one word is used to sum up Señor Pérez de Cuéllar's attributes as a diplomat, it is "persistence."

"Because he is Hispanic, people expected him to be exuberant,"

Vernon Walters, former US ambassador to the UN, once said. "He is not exuberant, so people tend to underestimate him. But he is a diplomat of extraordinary skill, extraordinary tact and extraordinary persistence."

The only son of a Lima businessman of aristocratic Spanish origins, Señor Pérez de Cuéllar studied law before entering the Peruvian diplomatic service in 1944. He served as his country's ambassador several countries before being appointed as Peru's permanent representative to the UN in 1971. In 1977 he was named UN undersecretary for special political affairs.

In 1981, when it became clear that Kurt Waldheim could not win a third term as UN secretary-

general, Señor Pérez de Cuéllar emerged as a compromise candidate — a Third World national with a Western world view. In 1986 he was re-elected for a second term. After years of ineffective diplomacy, the UN suddenly found itself able in the mid-1980s to contribute to the solution of regional conflicts as the tension between the superpowers eased. The UN brokered a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

In an effort to play a more direct role, he consolidated the UN's peace-making — as opposed to peace-keeping — functions in his own office. He then announced his own peace mission after the security council approved the use of force against Iraq.



Pérez de Cuéllar: diplomat of great skill and persistence



## THE INVASION OF KUWAIT: THE MIDDLE EAST

## Fewer cross frontier as Saddam tightens Iraqi stranglehold

FROM NICHOLAS BEESTON IN KHAFI, SAUDI ARABIA

IRAQI troops have tightened their grip on Kuwait by silencing armed resistance, increasing frontier patrols and cutting off communications.

The flow of refugees has been reduced to a trickle at this border post on the Gulf which had been admitting scores of Kuwaiti and foreign evacuees each day. Yesterday, 15 bedraggled travellers in four cars successfully crossed the no-man's land between Iraqi troops in the north and the Saudi and allied Arab forces positioned a few miles to the south.

"We were shot at by some Iraqi troops but managed to escape unhurt across the

desert," said Adel Jassam al-Amari, aged 24, as he tried to repair a dusty, white Mercedes which broke down — fortunately for him, just inside the Saudi border post.

The other refugees who crossed yesterday also claimed that they were shot at as they fled. None had any news about the fate of Western diplomats in Kuwait whose missions were sealed off by Iraqi forces.

Mr al-Amari described a rapidly deteriorating situation inside his country, where medical supplies have almost run out and Kuwaitis in need of medical treatment are turned away from hospitals by

Iraqi troops. "I have left my family behind in Kuwait. I had to cross over the border to take an elderly friend with a heart condition to hospital," he explained.

He added that communications had almost entirely broken down inside the country, and that it was now impossible to telephone other towns.

The minimal contact which had existed with the outside world through the use of cellular car telephones to Kuwaitis just across the border in Saudi Arabia had now also ceased.

He confirmed fears in the exiled Kuwaiti community that the armed resistance against the Iraqi occupation was now all but over. He said that he no longer heard gunfire at night, and had not seen any evidence of recent guerrilla attacks.

The doctor in charge of a Saudi Red Crescent field hospital, next to the frontier crossing, said that the flood of refugees had slackened noticeably in the past five days. Some recent arrivals had been admitted with gunshot wounds.

Dr Hussein Jawat said that newly arrived refugees reported that Iraqi patrols had increased along the border in the past five days, and he thought that scores of refugees may have died in the desert.

"We receive a lot of people who are really sick from heat exhaustion and dehydration," he said. "If these people arrived here in such bad condition, there must be many more who perished before they got across."

● **Iraqi deserters:** Although the military situation at the border appeared calm yesterday, Western diplomats said that a continuous flow of Iraqi army deserters had been surrendering to Saudi forces along the frontier.

"The desertion rate seems to be growing at the moment," said one diplomat. "There are about 150 Iraqi troops who have come over since the invasion of Kuwait."

The area around Khafi is now dominated by Saudi military positions, including a detachment of armoured vehicles just south of the town, positioned on the coast to stop a possible Iraqi commando attack.

The area immediately south of the border is under Saudi and other allied Arab military control, with US ground forces stationed about 80 miles to the south.

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Letters, page 9



Silhouetted against the setting desert sun, soldiers from Fort Bliss, Texas maintain a vigil at a Patriot missile site in Saudi Arabia. The weapon is held to be the best defence available against Iraq's Scud missile, which can be used for chemical warfare

KUWAIT  
Ten more Britons are rounded up

By MICHAEL KNIFE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

TEN more British citizens have been seized by the Iraqi authorities in Kuwait, the Foreign Office said yesterday. This brought the total of Britons seized to 157.

Eight were rounded up on Sunday night and taken to what the Foreign Office spokesman described as a "civilian establishment". Two others were seized earlier but their detention had just been established.

Families of all those held have been notified, but the Foreign Office was continuing with its policy of not releasing names.

More British hostages appeared on Iraqi television yesterday as the Baghdad government tried to convince the rest of the world that the detainees were being well treated.

An unnamed mother from Leeds was the first to be interviewed in a hospital bed. The television report said she had given birth to a baby son, Omar. Wearing a traditional Arabic head veil, she was shown with another son, called "Adam". Asked if she had a message for her family, she replied in a northern accent: "Just that I'm safe and not to worry too much."

Tony, Pauline and Julian Barlow, who were taken from the Cedar Beach Hotel in Kuwait by the Iraqis, were the next to appear.

Clearly nervous, Pauline said: "We're being well treated. Everything is safe and we'll see you soon."

Chris Myers, sitting with his girlfriend, Caroline Hughes,

was more relaxed. "Mum, dad, I'm afraid I've forgotten your birthdays again," he said.

"I can't remember the dates, so if your birthdays are soon, hopefully we'll be back in the UK to see you there. Look forward to a few good sessions down the pub, dad."

While he was speaking, Caroline said nothing and appeared to be less relaxed. The couple, stopped at a checkpoint, was among the first to be detained.

The television report showed the detainees in what appeared to be an apartment. Some were pictured playing pool. It also featured other foreign detainees, including a man who said he was from Hamburg, West Germany, and an Australian named as Edith Puckeridge.

About ten Americans have been detained in Kuwait and a number of French and Japanese nationals have also been seized.

The difficulties of gaining information about the 700 Britons still in Kuwait are growing because of the siege of the foreign embassies imposed by the Iraqi military forces.

Troops were continuing to surround the British embassy compound yesterday and for the third successive day Michael Weston, the ambassador and his three-strong team, were without water, electricity and telephone facilities.

Similar conditions were reported at most other embassies in the city. Most countries have ignored Iraqi orders to close down their missions there.

YEMEN  
Decision to expel diplomat reversed

By OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

THE Foreign Office scored a minor diplomatic triumph yesterday when Yemen reversed its decision to expel Douglas Gordon, the British consul general from Aden.

At the height of tension over the way Yemen appeared to be assisting Iraq to break United Nations-imposed sanctions on Saturday, the Sanaa government had accused Mr Gordon of spying and given him 48 hours to leave the country.

The British government immediately protested and asked the Sanaa authorities to reconsider. Yesterday Sanaa said Mr Gordon could remain until the end of his tour of duty, which is likely to last another 18 months.

The Foreign Office expressed satisfaction with Yemen's decision.

Whitehall sources regarded the reversal as an indication of the extent of divisions within the Yemen government over the Gulf crisis and the fact that those who favour abiding by sanctions had come out on top of the pro-Iraq faction.

There is international concern that Yemen's sympathies with Iraq make it a significant conduit for sanctions-breaking, and Aden's strategic location at the entrance to the Red Sea has become a key monitoring post.

The original expulsion order was on the grounds that Mr Gordon was guilty of "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status" — the usual term for spying. Sources said the Yemenis alleged Mr Gordon had been seen taking pictures of the Aden refineries and unspecified military sites from a hill overlooking the strategic Bab al-Mandab strait.

The pressure on the Sanaa government from pro-Iraq elements were indicated yesterday when Radio Sanaa reported a large demonstration in the southern city of Taiz in favour of Iraq. Witnesses said 30,000 had taken part and had said they were ready to volunteer to fight alongside Iraqi troops.

The disclosure by Britain of evidence that two Iraqi tankers were in port at Aden and three more were in the vicinity with the apparent intention of unloading at the Aden oil refinery is believed to have had a strong influence in persuading the United Nations Security Council to pass its latest mandatory sanctions.

AMMAN  
Sad wait for a passage to India

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN AMMAN

THE international exhibition ground outside Amman was until recently the proud showcase of Jordanian trade and industry, a sparkling complex of halls and endless spaces. Today it has been engulfed by a wave of Indian refugees from Kuwait and Iraq.

All are waiting for a passage to India. Indian diplomats said that 1,000 Indian refugees were arriving each day. They said that 5,000 had flown home, but 45,000 were waiting for flights. There were negotiations with Iran to allow them to travel overland through Iran to Dubai and on to Bombay.

Jordanian officials expect a million more refugees, the bulk of them Egyptians, but said that emergency services were now better organised and that helped by international organisations Jordan could cope.

Immigration officials at the border crossing at Ruweishid said that almost 20,000 were arriving daily. Since Iraq opened its frontier on August 11 for foreigners (though not for Westerners, for the most part), 225,000 have crossed into Jordan.

At the end of last week,

overwhelmed by the exodus, Jordan briefly closed the border. United Nations organisations are providing \$100,000 (£52,600) in cash and \$750,000 worth of food to help the Jordanians cope with the influx. The European Community has promised \$4.3 million to help Jordan deal with the situation. Saudi Arabia has organised an airlift of Egyptians from Aqaba to Cairo, but sources at the port said that the situation had eased, with fewer than 6,000 waiting for the ferry across the Red Sea to Nuweiba in Sinai and on to Cairo.

Yesterday two Iraqi-born Americans succeeded in joining the Egyptians and Asians crossing into Jordan. American diplomats said they believed that at least 30 more Americans would also cross.

The two, Lee Jacob and Nasser Hirmiz, both from San Diego in California, said that they had spent weeks hiding in their parents' flats in Baghdad. They had been on holiday visiting their parents when Iraq invaded.

"I couldn't believe how unlucky I was to go to Iraq for a holiday at such a time," Mr Jacob, a computer pro-

grammer, said. "It frightened me the way the Iraqis were going on against the Americans. I lost 15lb." Mr Jacob said that the US consul in Baghdad had warned them to stay off the streets, because at least two Arab-born Americans had been picked up by Iraqi patrols and forced to serve in the army. Mr Jacob quoted the consul as saying that an American passport appeared to be no protection.

Earlier, at the Allenby Bridge linking Jordan and the occupied West Bank, a flood of Palestinian migrant workers began returning from the Gulf. Carrying suitcases and bundles, a few Palestinian families from Kuwait took the bus over the rickety first world war bridge to the Israeli post on the other side. Israeli officials predicted that this was just the beginning.

"I am glad to be back, even though it means having to pass through Israeli controls," one man said, identifying himself as an accountant from a Kuwaiti bank. He added: "Of course, I support Saddam, but for the time being I want to be back in Ramallah." Would he return to the Gulf? "Probably, when the situation changes."

Officials say that some 30,000 Palestinians who worked in Kuwait are among 300,000 in the Gulf who have travel papers entitling them to live on the West Bank or Gaza. Shmuel Goren, the Israeli co-ordinator of activities in the occupied territories, said that Israel would ease restrictions for Palestinians crossing the bridge "for humanitarian reasons". Normally Palestinians have to wait weeks before receiving permission to cross.

● **OTTAWA:** Brian Mulrooney, the Canadian prime minister, announced emergency assistance to help Jordan cope, and promised to raise the issue in talks with President Bush in the United States. In a letter to King Hussein of Jordan, Mr Mulrooney pledged \$2.2 million (£1.1 million) in aid. (Reuters)

● **WELLINGTON:** New Zealand will send milk powder for Egyptian refugees flooding out of Iraq, but will not send forces to the Gulf, Geoffrey Palmer, the prime minister, said yesterday. An air force transport plane would ship 16 tonnes of powder to the Egyptian Red Crescent in the next few days. (Reuters)

## HIGH-TECH WEAPONS

## US ready with 'tank busters'

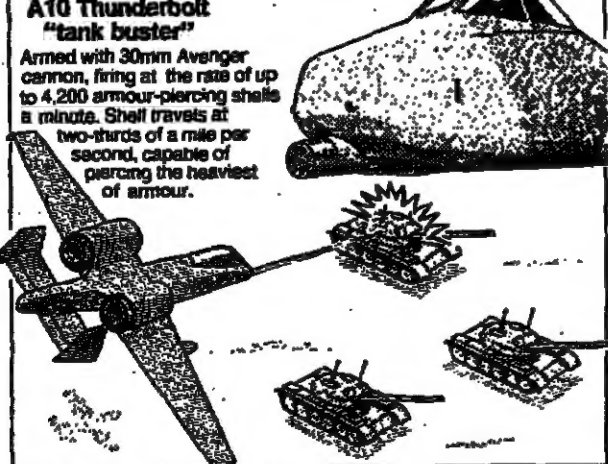
By MICHAEL EVANS  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THREE squadrons of American A10 Thunderbolt II "tank-busting" aircraft are now based in Saudi Arabia, all armed with the large 30mm GAU-8/A Avenger cannon which has seven rotating barrels capable of firing a continuous burst of 1,174 shells from a single drum magazine.

The A10s, large, cumbersome-looking aircraft, have a maximum speed of 518 mph. But the 30mm cannon and the payload of more than seven tons of bombs or rockets make the A10 a fearsome adversary of the tank.

The Avenger cannon, built by General Electric, fires shells weighing 1.6lb which travel at two-thirds of a mile a second. The tracer and high explosive warheads have sufficient energy to penetrate the heaviest armour.

To safeguard the pilot from



ground fire he sits in a thick titanium "bathtub" which is resistant to all but the heaviest calibre shells. The ammunition for the cannon is also kept inside a titanium box.

The most important areas

of the aircraft are armoured so

that if hit it can still manage to

fly back to base.

The cannon is mounted in the nose and offset slightly to port so that as the barrels rotate, the firing barrel is always on the aircraft's centreline.

## CAIRO

## Egyptians return to a grim future

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN CAIRO

EXHAUSTED and destitute Egyptians are returning from Iraq and Kuwait to a grim and unknown future, as relatives wait desperately for the return or at least news of loved ones.

The returnees queued around the departure gates of Cairo airport, pushing carts piled high with brimming bags and cases containing their last possessions.

The new arrivals speak of despair at losing everything they had. "I have no work. I have nothing," said Reda Khellab, a shoe-maker who lived for 13 years in Baghdad. "All my money was in the bank and the Iraqis have taken everything from the bank. I'm just praying to God."

Relatives speak of days just waiting. "For 20 days we've been waiting here like this, sleeping in the chairs, not going home," said Samia Ahmed, whose sister worked in a Kuwaiti hospital. "We have not heard any news (of my sister) since the beginning of the crisis."

The refugees recount their five-day journeys across the desert from Kuwait to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, of

travelling in the heat without food or water, seeing dead children along the road, having their valuables and money confiscated at the border and being mistreated by the Iraqis and Jordanians.

"We were hungry for two days," said Fayez Abd al-Aziz who worked as a plumber in Kuwait. "We finally saw a truck go by with tomatoes and cucumbers, so we blocked them and said: 'Look, we are hungry.' But Jordanian police fired warning shots and dispersed the refugees with tear gas to stop them taking any of the produce, he said."

In response to the dire conditions at the Iraq-Jordan border, efforts increased last week to supply food, water, shelter and transport to the 185,000 refugees, three-quarters of whom were Egyptian labourers, trying to get home.

On Sunday 60 tonnes of aid, including tents, inflatable water tanks and medical supplies, arrived in Jordan. An airlift from Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan has transported thousands home. Within 24 hours 2,600 Egyptians were flown to Cairo. Thousands more returned to

Egypt by ferry. Some refugees clutched unemployment forms distributed by the government. Cairo has promised to help find jobs for the 85,000 Egyptians who have returned and has started easing bureaucracy so that workers can get back their old jobs in the public sector. It has also said all civil servants can have their jobs back. Students attending university in Kuwait or Iraq can re-enrol in Egypt's schools. Cairo newspapers said schools had received requests for places for 10,000 returning students already.

Before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait there were more than a million Egyptians in Iraq and 200,000 in Kuwait. These often penniless people return to a depressed Egyptian economy with little opportunity and the government will be hard-pressed to help them.

With a budget deficit of 18 per cent of gross domestic product and 30 to 40 per cent inflation, an International Monetary Fund team is in Egypt, demanding sweeping economic reforms. The team arrived on Sunday for consultations scheduled before the Iraqi invasion.

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## THE GUINNESS TRIAL

## Why the Scottish mafia turned on chairman Saunders



Sir Thomas Risk Saunders made him appear naive and trusting

March 1986 was a heady time to be in Charlotte Square, the heart of Edinburgh's financial community. Among the pinstriped fund managers, lawyers and merchant bankers, strolling between their offices, all the talk was of the record Guinness and Argyll bids for ailing Distillers.

The top level of Scottish business and finance has always been controlled by a small number of people. Perhaps no more than a hundred men, through an informal network of non-executive directorships, professional links and the social scene based around the New Club in Edinburgh, the RSAC Club in Glasgow and Muirfield and Bruntsfield Links golf clubs, effectively decide the outcome of such delicate issues as which side to back in a take-over tussle.

They do not exercise this influence — and "influence" is the word, not "power" — in a co-ordinated manner; rather, a consensus is reached. So it was with Distillers and Guinness. Fittingly, for the UK's then-biggest take-over bid, the surroundings of the

players for these huge stakes were appropriately impressive. Distillers' London headquarters, in St James's Square, had the hushed environment of the gentlemen's club, which, in many senses, it was. Thick pile carpets, sombre wood panelling, floor-to-ceiling oil portraits, all this contrasted with the desperate moves of the Distillers' management as they strove to come to terms with their predicament — unloved and unrespected for the complacency in which they had presided over the decline of the Scotch market.

The Edinburgh offices of the lawyers and fund managers involved were cast in the same nineteenth-century mould. It is perhaps not surprising that Ernest Saunders came to believe that the men who did business from such surroundings lacked the stomach for a fight.

The stores group Argyll, under its Scottish management team headed by Jimmy Gulliver, played the local card first by promising that a new corporate HQ would be established in Scotland. Guinness countered that move, saying that not only would it locate the group headquarters in

Edinburgh, but the combined company would be chaired by one of the most eminent Scots financiers of that time, Sir Thomas Risk, governor of the Bank of Scotland.

Saunders appeared at a press conference in Edinburgh's plush Caledonian Hotel with Sir Thomas and Charles Fraser, an influential Edinburgh lawyer, to toast the new relationship in an unlikely blend of Guinness and Johnny Walker whisky. The PR sell was topped by a photograph opportunity to show Mrs Saunders house-hunting in Edinburgh.

The famous "Scottish mafia" at the top of the business and financial heap had chosen to entrust Saunders with the responsibility for revitalising the precious but moribund Scotch whisky industry. After the Guinness victory, rumours began that Mr Gulliver had been the victim of powerful men who could not face the prospect of a grocer's son from Campbelltown snatching control of Distillers, the most establishment of corporate edifices. Thus it was with outrage that Edinburgh learnt five months later that Saunders was ditching Sir Thomas and grabbing the top job

himself. The anger was not so much professional concern over broken commitments. It was more the bigger outburst of people suspecting they had been used, even conned.

After decades of watching impotently as some of their most successful companies were taken over, with HQs and buying power borne away to the south, the Scots had been led to believe it would be different with Distillers. The prospects of a shot in the arm for their largest export industry, and of a significant corporate presence to show the world that a large international business could be run from north of the border, blended to produce a heady brew for people whose hard-headedness always concealed a strong nationalist drive.

For Sir Thomas, whose courtesy is outmatched only by his integrity as a professional lawyer of the old-fashioned Scots school, the Guinness rebuff was a heavy blow. All too aware that Saunders had made him appear naive and trusting, he confined his public reaction to a dignified statement "regretting" the change. To this day he has never spoken publicly about his feelings,

although those who know him say the hurt ran deep — and still does. The bitterness was hardly assuaged when Saunders resigned in January 1987 to be succeeded by Sir Norman Macfarlane. While there was at least an eminent Scot in the chair, one of his early tasks was to break the news that there would be no Guinness corporate HQ in Edinburgh.

Another aspect to take-over bids for Scottish companies that the "Thomas Risk Affair" exposed is the political dimension. Not only were MPs of all the parties in Scotland quick to condemn Saunders, but he was given a private dressing-down by Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary, and reminded of his commitments.

The fact that the Scotch whisky industry is at present enjoying a boom around the world under the leadership of a reformed and determined Guinness has not altered their views on Ernest Saunders. The trade and industry department has not disclosed what sparked its investigation into the take-over, but the Scottish mafia likes to think that its voice was heard.

The author is publisher of the Scottish Business Insider

## Greed for money and power behind convictions for illegal share scheme

Paul Wilkinson reviews the Guinness story as told to the jury at Southwark court over the past seven months

FOR Ernest Saunders the successful take-over of Distillers was the prize that would turn him from a rising executive into the head of a world-class company. That ambition led him to be described by prosecuting counsel as a man "driven to dishonesty by his greed for money and power", and "not caring about members of the public who might be cheated by his scheme".

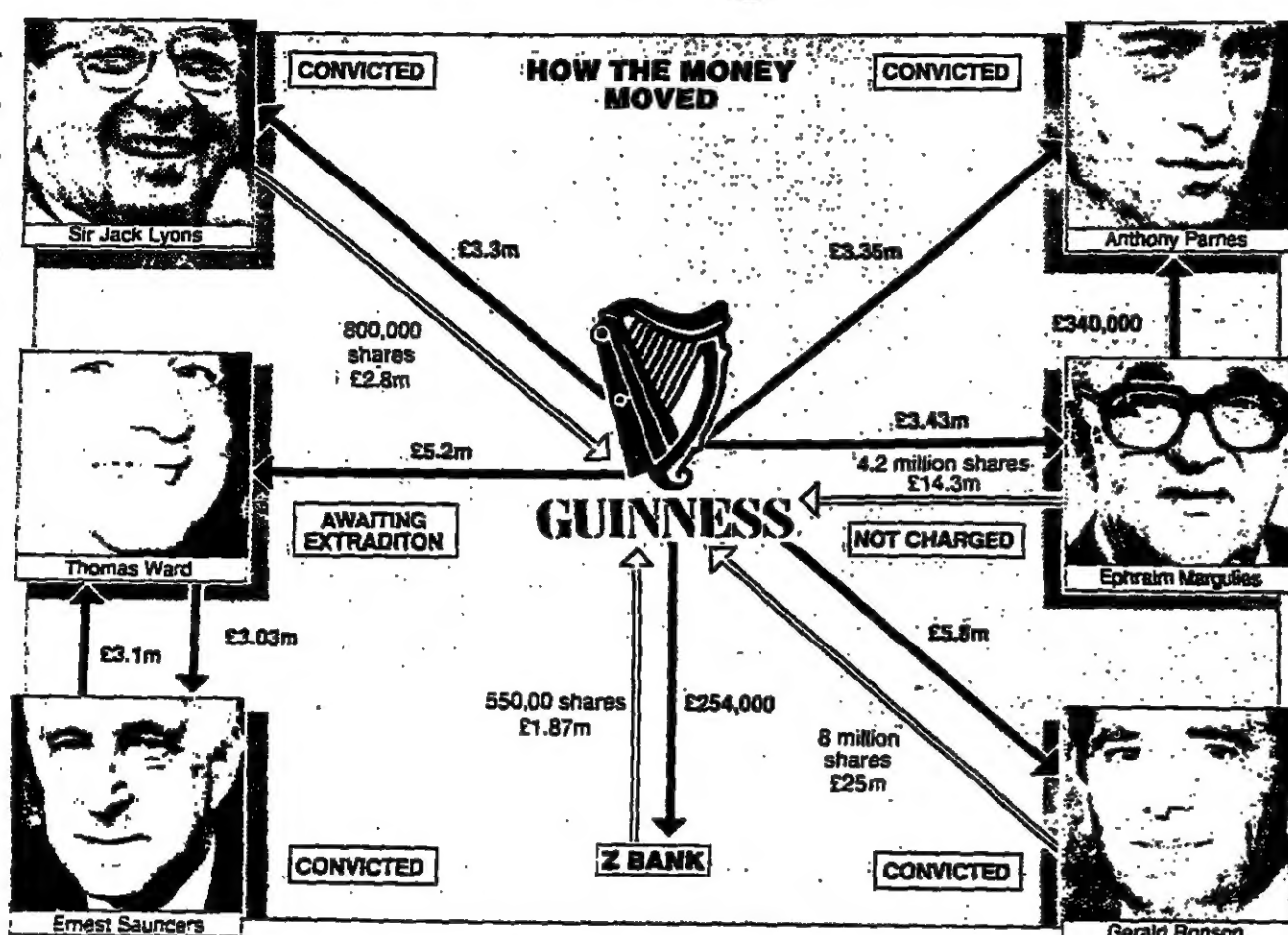
In little more than five years Saunders revitalised Guinness. A share price of 49p increased six-fold and a market capitalisation of less than £50 million stood at nearer £3 billion. Even so, Saunders knew that Guinness still ranked little better than a regional brewer. His success made the relatively small company a potential target in the mid 1980s, when American and Japanese banks were financing huge take-overs, the stock market was booming and everyone was hungry for the profits of acquisition. Control of Distillers would put Guinness beyond the reach of most predators and open the door to world markets.

The talk among the "great and good of Scotland", as Saunders put it in court, was that Distillers was in poor shape, but it would be a travesty if the company went to "that horrible little grocer" James Gulliver of Argyll, who, on December 2, 1985, made a £1.87 billion bid for Distillers. Guinness, advised by its management consultants Bain, merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell and brokers Cazenove, presented themselves as a white knight ready to rescue Distillers from the unwanted attentions of Argyll.

Thomas Ward, an American attorney on the Guinness board, persuaded Distillers to pay Guinness's bid costs of around £100 million, a practice familiar in America, but not in Britain. Under this unusual agreement Guinness would be re-imposed by Distillers if the bid failed.

Saunders announced a £2.2 billion counter-bid on January 20, 1986 and triggered one of the bitterest take-over battles seen in British business. The offers from Argyll and Guinness were based on a swap of shares. The prosecution claimed that, to ensure success, Saunders set up a "ramp", artificially boosting share values.

According to Olivier Roux, Guinness's finance director at the time and the prosecution's prime witness, Saunders organised businessmen to buy Guinness shares. What made the transactions illegal, the prosecution claimed, was that success fees would be paid and costs and losses would be taken care of. Roux was involved in what happened but obtained immunity in return for helping investigations. Guinness set aside £80-100 million to pay the bid costs and the fees came out of that, Saunders used Anthony Parnes, a stockbroker with the respected City firm of Laing and Cruickshank, Parnes, now aged 43, was reputed for an excellent knowledge of stock market intelligence. He was said by the prosecution to be "content to render false invoices and to be paid over £3m for his services in procuring illegal support".



The black arrows show amounts paid out by Guinness. The white arrows show who bought shares. Sir Jack Lyons received a £3.3 million success fee and £300,000 to cover losses. Anthony Parnes was paid £3.35 million, but this was reduced to £1

million by the new Guinness board; £3.43 million went to Margulies companies, which bought shares worth £14.3 million and paid Parnes £340,000 commission. Ronson bought shares worth £25 million and received a £5 million success fee and £800,000

to cover losses. Z-bank bought shares worth £1.87 million and received £254,000 to cover losses. Thomas Ward was paid £5.2 million; £3.03 million was put in a Saunders account and later £3.1 million was put back into a Ward account

panies, and said by the prosecution to be "the eager recipient" of more than £5 million obtained by the use of two false invoices. Ronson bought £25 million worth of Guinness stock in return for coverage of losses and a "reward" of £5 million.

Farnes also introduced Saunders to Ephraim Margulies, then chairman of the sugar and foods group S and W Berisford, and an impressive figure in the City. The court was told that on March 26 Mr Margulies committed his companies to buy more than £14 million worth of Guinness shares with indemnity against loss and a success fee. Mr Margulies has always denied involvement in any illegality. The Serious Fraud Office did not find evidence to justify a prosecution.

On July 1, 1986 Guinness paid a loss indemnity of £1.4 million and a success fee of around £2 million. Parnes was paid a commission of £340,000 by a Margulies company, Cifco.

Sir Jack Lyons, aged 74, has contacts at every level of the British establishment and the trial was told how he wrote in personal terms to the prime minister when the Guinness bid was referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The prosecution said: "Sir Jack was also pre-

pared to be paid in the same dishonest fashion, participating in an illegal support operation, rendering false invoices, lying and creating bogus documents. Again he was only too happy to be paid over £3 million for his services."

One of Lyons' roles was as advisor to Guinness's management consultants, Bain, and among his contacts was Horst Tiefenthaler, the London manager of the Zentralbank and Commercial Bank of Vienna (Z-bank). Lyons persuaded Herr Tiefenthaler to spend £2 million on Guinness shares. Lyons bought 1.2 million shares on behalf of clients and 800,000 on his own account. His losses came to £300,000 and it was agreed that the money should be re-imposed by way of 12 monthly payments of £25,000 disguised as fees "for advisory services during the early Distillers integration period" and paid through Bain. Payments were halted in early 1987 before the full amount was repaid after Lyons confessed to the agreement under questioning from trade and industry department investigators.

An additional £345,000 was paid to Lyons' own company, J Lyons Chamberlayne and Co, for "advisory services Re Distillers PLC". Lyons' £3 million fee was paid through

an invoice of May 27 from a firm registered in Panama with an accommodation address in Switzerland. Unknown to anyone involved in the deal inside Guinness, Parnes and Lyons had agreed to split any fees 50-50. Each received around £3 million.

Mr Ward received £5.2 million paid to his company, Marketing and Acquisition Consultants. Saunders claimed this was a fee to his Washington law firm in compensation for Mr Ward's absence in Britain on Guinness business. The Crown alleged it was his own personal pay-off. It further claimed that £3 million was claimed off Saunders' own Swiss account and repaid only when the threat of investigation loomed in November 1986.

Earlier in the year, on February 6, 1986 Argyll had topped the Guinness offer with one of £2.3 billion, and on February 13 the Guinness bid was referred to the Monopolies Commission. After frenetic lobbying Guinness submitted a revised bid that satisfied the commission. It included a promise to shed certain brands to ensure Guinness held no more than 25 per cent of the whisky market. The new bid was valued at £2.35 billion.

On March 21 Argyll offered £2.5 billion, but Guinness decided not to increase its offer, relying on the company's business record and the illegal share support scheme. Distillers accepted the Guinness offer and on April 18 Saunders declared a holding of 50.7 per cent. With costs and the inflated value of the shares the deal was finally valued at £2.7 billion.

The take-over awoke considerable outrage in spite of the hype that had presented Guinness as a white knight saving Distillers from the detested Argyll. Scottish MPs condemned the fact that control of so sensitive and important a Scottish asset was moving south of the border. To assuage the Scottish Mafia, as Saunders termed them, Sir Thomas Risk, governor of the Bank of Scotland, was appointed chairman. An additional sop to the Guinness commitment, written into the formal bid, was that the amalgamated company would move its HQ to Edinburgh. Several Scottish directors were also to be recruited.

After the bid was won there was tremendous pressure for these terms to be implemented quickly. Saunders, who had become deputy chairman on May 9, claimed the situation he discovered on getting inside Distillers meant it could not be done immediately, if at all. He

performed the stock market over the past 12 months by 31 per cent. The group has also become an international giant, and the contribution from Distillers' interests now accounts for 80 per cent of group profits.

Last month, Guinness overtook the chemical giant ICI and industrial group BTR in terms of stock market capitalisation to become Britain's eighth largest company. By March 30 this year, Argyll ranked as the 56th largest British firm on the International Stock Exchange. Guinness is capitalised at £5.8 billion, Argyll at £2.14 billion. An investment of £100 in Guinness shares in mid-1985 would today be worth £240. A similar investment in Argyll would be worth £140.

In recent years, Mr Gulliver has been more in the headlines for corporate setbacks than for victories. In the summer of 1988, Mr Gulliver led a £450 million buy-out of carpet-furniture group Harris Queensway.

claimed Distillers was in far worse shape than he had realised and all efforts should be concentrated on getting the company straight before dealing with the niter points of a move north.

Sir Thomas, however, pressed for their introduction swiftly and a split developed between him and Saunders, which resulted in Sir Thomas stepping down and Saunders being appointed chairman. Lord Iveagh became company president. The vesting of the power of both chairman and chief executive in one man coupled with the lack of progress on completing the offer document promises caused concern at the trade and industry department. Saunders had a torrid interview with Michael Howard, the then junior trade minister.

At that time, the City was filled with stories of insider trading. Ivan Bosky, the American arbitrator with whom Guinness had links was fined \$100 million for insider dealings in the United States and the British government was under pressure to show the public that the City was not out of control.

On December 1, 1986, the day before a Commons debate on insider trading, DTI inspectors arrived at Guinness to investigate the company's affairs. Saunders returned from his Christmas holiday on January 5 to find a copy of "the Roux letter" waiting.

Mr Roux had written to the new chairman of the non-executive directors group, Sir John Macfarlane, revealing all about the share support scheme, implicating Saunders. Sir John headed a growing band of people anxious for Saunders to go because of his failure to fulfil bid promises and because of concern over his alleged involvement in the share support operation.

Four days after the Roux letter Saunders agreed to "step aside" as chairman and chief executive. He did so on condition that he remained on salary and Guinness met his legal costs in fighting the allegations. Less than a week after that, while recovering from a mild coronary attack in a Chelsea clinic he was told he was being dismissed and all financial support severed.

On January 21 Sir John Macfarlane published a letter from Ronson in which the Heron chairman said he had mistakenly entered the deal with Saunders believing it to be legitimate. With it was a cheque returning the £5.8 million fees. On January 30 Mr Margulies' two companies made restitution. Z-bank returned the £254,000 it had received, plus interest on March 16, 1987. On November 4 Parnes repaid almost two-thirds of the £3 million he received and on November 16, Lyons repaid almost £2.25 million.



Mr Justice Henry: well versed in City dealings

## Costs of £25m in most expensive hearing

By PAUL WILKINSON

PRESIDING over the Guinness case, the most expensive in British legal history, with costs estimated to have exceeded £25 million, was a significant appointment for the trial judge, Mr Justice Henry, who has been on the High Court bench for only four years.

Given the labyrinthine complexities and high public profile of the affair the case might have gone to a senior, more experienced judge. But Sir Denis had established a sound reputation at the Bar in the commercial courts before being appointed to the High Court and his background was therefore well suited to the City dealings so prominent in the Guinness affair.

Now aged 59 he was educated at Shrewsbury and Balliol, where he took an MA. After national service as a second lieutenant he turned to the law and was called to the Bar in 1955. He took silk in 1977 and became a member of the Inner Temple in 1985.

From 1979 until his appointment as a High Court judge he served as a crown court recorder. Eight QC's — three for the prosecution and five for the four defendants — plus six juniors and their attendant solicitors attended for most of the Guinness hearing's 112 days. Some of the senior counsel had agreed terms on their briefs of £600 for each hour in court, with their juniors receiving more than half that amount.

As well as the service of many lawyers, there were the costs of the trade and industry department investigation that led to the charges and the inquiry by the Serious Fraud Office. Another £15,000 was spent on adapting the courtroom at Southwark to accommodate the extra lawyers and journalists and the mountains of paper. Court administration costs have been calculated at £26 for each minute of the five-and-a-half-hour court day.

## Troubled jurors led to false start

By PAUL WILKINSON

THE defendants first appeared before Southwark Crown Court in April 1989, but protracted legal argument on how the trial should proceed meant no jury was sworn in until February 12 1990.

A day-long selection then took place of a jury of 12 people who could convince Mr Justice Henry that they had no links with Guinness and, more importantly, were capable of hearing the three months' trial hearing as they expected to last. A panel of 100 potential jurors was required to answer a questionnaire. Any who had a holiday booked for early summer or took more than 10 minutes' time in the prize of Guinness were excluded. In the hope that an "impartial" jury that could see the witness could be found at the first attempt, it was decided to try the case with a jury of 12.

Two jurors had been selected by the next day but medical and business problems and two fresh jurors were drafted in. John Chadwick QC, leading the prosecution, pressed ahead with his dramatic opening of the Crown's case, accusing Ernest Saunders and his three co-defendants of greed, ambition and of craving power, but the next day two jurors pulled out.

The judge was compelled to discharge the 12 and start again, assembling 100 more jurors and repeating the questionnaire. To ensure success the chosen 12 were given the next day off to check with relatives and employers that it was all right to be absent. This hiccup was estimated to have cost about £90,000.

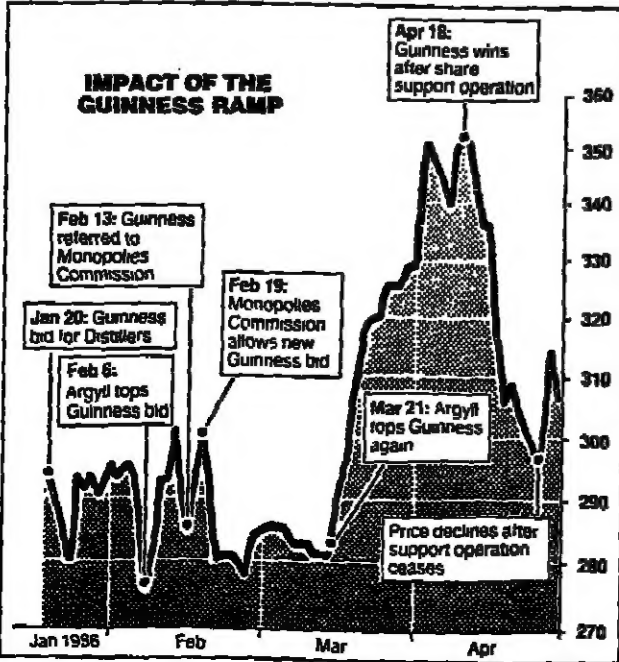
So it was that on Friday, February 16, Mr Chadwick began again with his story of alleged boardroom skulduggery, multi-million pound success fees and deception.

This time the jury was to stick, at least until early summer. On June 12, with Saunders in the witness box, the court was inexplicably adjourned for the day with not a word of evidence being taken. The next day the jury was told that one of their number had been forced to stand down.

Three days later it was Saunders who could not continue. His voice was failing and it was feared that an old thyroid complaint could force a postponement of several weeks. An examination by a consultant confirmed that he would be competent to go on the next Monday, but after only three more days sinus trouble meant another visit to the doctor and precipitated the loss of another two days.

## How defeat knocked the stuffing out of Argyll's Gulliver

By COLIN CAMPBELL



JAMES Gulliver, who had made his first million by the age of 33, can afford a wry smile at the end of the Guinness affair.

He can look back and wonder if "To the victor, the spoils" really does have the ring of truth, for it is a quirk of corporate fate that both he and Ernest Saunders — having been arch-rivals in their titanic battle for the hand of Distillers — both vacated their respective top jobs.

Saunders, whose acquisition of Distillers has proved such a prominent factor in Guinness's subsequent success, was forced out of his executive role at Guinness in March, 1987. In September 1988, as a direct consequence of the failure to win the hand of Distillers, Mr Gulliver, now aged 60, bowed out as chairman of the Argyll Group.

The Guinness, Distillers and Argyll triangle created enormous press and public interest; financial markets were booming at the time and the government's privatisation programme had created a new class of investor who would take an interest in the business pages of national newspapers. Bid activity was nurtured by low interest rates, a strong pound and banks who were lending money aggressively to large corporations. No feat seemed impossible as long as the company had good credit rating and solid profits growth.

However, defeat for Argyll "took a lot of fire out of Gulliver's belly", a colleague said. After Argyll, Mr Gulliver concentrated on other corporate interests, but history has hardly been kind to him.

Meanwhile, Guinness has moved on and up since taking over Distillers, gaining control of nearly 40 per cent of Britain's Scotch industry, and becoming a Stock Exchange star.

Until recent Stock Exchange weakness, Guinness shares had out-

performed the stock market over the past 12 months by 31 per cent. The group has also become an international giant, and the contribution from Distillers' interests now accounts for 80 per cent of group profits.

Last month, Guinness overtook the chemical giant ICI and industrial group BTR in terms of stock market capitalisation to become Britain's eighth largest company. By March 30 this year, Argyll ranked as the 56th largest British firm on the International Stock Exchange. Guinness is capitalised at £5.8 billion, Argyll at £2.14 billion. An investment of £100 in Guinness shares in mid-1985 would today be worth £240. A similar investment in Argyll would be worth £140.

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How tried sell

Dap



# How deadly Ernest tried and failed to sell his innocence

By GEORGE HILL

HE was the odd man out in the courtroom. Everybody else in that wide, low-ceilinged, windowless space seemed to fit into a category: the press dozing in their corner at the back of the court, the jury all alert to show they understood everything that was going on, and the lawyers with their uniforms of off-white wigs, and the unseemly cheerfulness of people used to earning a stimulating living in the presence of fear and grief.

The other three defendants sat in a row with a leader's resignation, sleek and poker-faced images of the City establishment. But Ernest Saunders did not seem to be one of them. He was never impressive, and hardly ever still. His suit was not sleek, but loose-fitting and decidedly lived-in.

At one moment he was delving for documents in his battered briefcase, at the next he was scribbling a note to pass back to his son, always in loyal attendance on the benches behind. Then he would be polishing his spectacles, or hastily unwrapping a Mars Bar, like a boy at the back of the class hoping that the teacher would not notice. He did not look like the obsessive boardroom autocrat described by colleagues who saw him during the frenzied battle for Distillers, nor like a man who had fallen from a pinnacle of success into the Kafkaesque ordeals of bewildered innocence described in the book *Nightmare* by his son James.

He had been through all the tensions of a six-month trial, a breakdown in health, family stress, and a sudden descent into poverty from a salary of £375,000. Guilty or innocent, these must have been shattering ordeals. Yet none of this had ever extinguished his air of injured integrity, nor his irrefragable peckishness.

Sitting as he was in the dock in a criminal trial, he seemed extremely difficult to read. Partly because of this, he was the person to whom all eyes most often turned. He was the star of the show. One sensed that he knew it, and was not altogether displeased. A born fighter, he was engaged in the fight of his life. An inspired marketing man, he was at last making a presentation fully worthy of his powers.

Odd man out was the image that he apparently had of himself. In his son's book, he claims that he never was accepted as part of the City establishment, and that this was what made him a preferred target for the government before the 1987 election, when it was looking for a scapegoat, to show that it was not soft on City chicanery.

He had early justification for a sense of being an outsider. His Jewish family fled from Vienna in 1938 to escape Hitler. As a boy with a German name in wartime, he was badly bullied at prep school, by small boys who could not grasp the difference between a refugee and an enemy alien. Before he went on to St Paul's School, the family adopted the name of Saunders. There was no more bullying: it was an early lesson in the power of a brand-name.

He was drawn towards marketing by instinct, from his first days in industry. Taking charge of the moribund fortunes of Guinness in 1981, he boldly and successfully gave a new image to a product which had come to be taken for granted. He discarded the company's dead-wood activities, set about reshaping it as a powerful group in the drinks sector, and quadrupled its share price. He was the embodiment of the dedicated executive who is so bent on establishing his family in a stately home that he is never at home to say hello to them.

The excitement of the game comes out in the book. He threw himself with zest into

winning influential friends and wooing City correspondents at lavish receptions and intimate working breakfasts. These contacts are listed like so many victorious stragglers, yet he showed injured feelings when opponents resorted to similar tactics.

One reporter, who had breakfast with him weekly throughout the Distillers battle, said: "There was never any suggestion in those days that he was just a marketing man. He portrayed himself as totally on top of all aspects of the operation, as a supreme tactician with a rare blend of financial and marketing skills. He was becoming a bit megalomaniac towards the end."

Others who saw him close to confirm that the impression he gave was of an energetic, autocratic leader who insisted on knowing every detail.

Sometimes he was ruthless. The brewery workers in Dublin took to calling him "Deadly Ernest". After the Distillers battle, the summary way he discarded commitments to the chairmanship and Distillers' Scottish roots aroused intense resentment in Scotland. The book includes comment about the discussions with Sir Thomas Risk,

strain the affair provoked and suffered a breakdown. She lives on her own in the family's former holiday apartment at Les Diablerets near Geneva. Knoll House has been sold to meet legal costs and a family trust was released to allow Saunders to buy a small terraced house in Putney, west London, where he lives with James, 24, daughter Joanna, 25, and younger son John, 17.

But the humiliations of relative poverty and public disgrace, bitter as they must have been, were not something that he simply endured: from the start, he flouted them. Held for a night at Bow Street after his arrest, he refused to show or comb his hair before appearing before the magistrates next morning. "I was so angry at the way I had been treated," he said at the time.

This might have been the reaction of an indignant innocent man, or it might have been a public relations display. It was the first of many similar equivocal public displays. The worn suits and cheap snacks, the spectacle of the man who had ridden in a Rolls-Royce waiting for a bus, were elements in the creation of a legend. He eagerly aired his self-pity and exposed the privacies of his marriage in interviews with the tabloid press. The pain must have been real, but the manner was of the little boy who knows he will be forgiven if he shows how much he has been hurt.

It is notorious that Saunders disliked the flavour of Guinness stout. For the sake of the image, he was often obliged to be seen with a brimming glass in his hand. However, he developed a series of devices allowing him to keep up appearances without letting more than token quantities pass his lips. On one occasion a photographer caught him tipping a dose of the stuff into the sherry.

Stories like that are a tribute to his dedication as a marketing man. It would have been selfish and unprofessional to have let an accident of the palate get in the way of the presentation of the product. But they are a reminder of an occupational danger of marketing — that the necessary skill and enthusiasm may be bent to the promotion of a product that is fundamentally not presentable.

It is harsh to suggest that that is what Ernest Saunders has been doing for the past six months. But he behaved throughout the trial as if it was an election. The hundreds of messages of goodwill he received show that he played to the gallery with great resource and success. Today, these supporters must be a bewildered constituency.

If the trial had been an election, where self-projection through the media is half the battle, he might have won a landslide. But the dogged sifting of details and motives day after day in a courtroom can build up a very different picture of a man. In the end, it was an election where only 11 votes counted, and these he failed to win.

**Ernest Walter Saunders: 1935:** born in Vienna as Ernest Walter Schleyer, son of a gynaecologist; 1938: family fled to Britain after Hitler's annexation of Austria; 1956: after national service, read law at Cambridge; 1959: first job in copying products company; 3M: marketing jobs with J. Walter Thompson, Beecham Group, Great Universal Stores and Nettle's; 1962: married Caroline Stenhouse; children Joanna (25), James (24) and John (17); 1981: joined Guinness as managing director; 1985: successful takeover battle for Bell's whisky; 1987: dismissed from board (January); arrest (May); 1990: seven-month trial begins at Southwark Crown Court in February.

Saunders: fallen from a pinnacle of success

the designated chairman whom Saunders later dislodged, taking his place. At long and bitter meetings, Saunders would emphasise how much the company needed him to have unfettered control, while Sir Thomas's only reply was to keep "banging on about the fact that the listing particulars were legally binding".

From the moment his fortunes began to turn, the manner of the former boardroom autocrat changed abruptly. Unlike the three defendants beside him, Saunders had risen in the City so recently that the expense of clearing his name quickly swallowed up his resources. He and his family had lived in a large detached property, Knoll House, in the Buckinghamshire stockbroker belt village of Penn. Now he is legally separated from his wife Carole, who could not stand the

## THE GUINNESS TRIAL



## Bitter blow is dealt to Ronson's prestige, not his £500m fortune

By WILLIAM KAY

THROUGHOUT the trial, it was a widespread view that Gerald Ronson was the defendant who would be least affected by the jury's verdict.

He is a man of independent means, personally worth more than £500 million, and the founder of the Heron group of companies, one of Britain's biggest private business empires encompassing garages, a Rolls-Royce distributor, property and finance.

While he and his business will survive the trial, however, Ronson's prestige and dignity

have been dealt a severe blow by his arrest and the time it has taken to determine his part in the events leading up to the Guinness takeover of Distillers in 1986. Like Ernest Saunders, Ronson's stature had, by the mid-1980s, grown to the point where he was being openly tipped for a knighthood. Apart from his commercial achievements, Ronson has been a tireless and generous giver to charity.

He was born in London 51 years ago, the grandson of Russian immigrants fleeing the pogroms, and son of a cabinet maker, Henry Ronson. He has admitted that his father, a one-time amateur light-heavyweight boxing champion, had an important influence on his strongly driven outlook.

Ronson hated school and was dismissed by one teacher as "good for nothing". Determined to disprove that label, he immersed himself in the family business, working 75 hours a week.

When Ronson was aged 17, his family pulled out of fur-

niture and moved into property. They built and sold a factory for a profit of nearly £100,000, the equivalent of four years' earnings from furniture, with much less work.

Six years later, Ronson was a millionaire. He began by developing shops, blocks of flats and small industrial estates. Then he spotted a significant gap in the petrol station market.

The major UK petrol companies, for whom retailing was merely an adjunct to their main business of oil exploration and refining, had not bothered to automate the filling stations. Ronson saw the effect of automation in the US, and imported the idea.

The move turned out to be a vital source of cash in the troubled mid-1970s, enabling Ronson to trade properties without unwieldy debts. Although the competition gradually caught up with him on the forecourt, he gathered enough experience to move on to motor distribution.

As Heron became bigger, it opened the door to yet more deals. Ronson expanded into motor insurance, and bought into property and financial services in the US.

In the early 1980s, Ronson allowed his profile to become significantly higher. He was big enough to begin to attract the attention of the City's merchant bankers.

Yet it appears that his innate caution stopped him from making that leap to the forefront of British business. He avowed a desire to see Heron grow and rank among the country's top ten companies. Although Ronson hinted that he was considering a takeover attempt worth the region of £400 million, however, it never came to anything. Since then, Heron has appeared to lack direction.

We may never know where Ronson would have taken the business. The support of his wife, Gail, and his four daughters will, however, be a great help to him as he tries to pick up the pieces of a blighted career.

● A pensioner is to appear in court on November 5 accused of attempting to obtain £30 million from Gerald Ronson. Thomas Lucas, aged 73, a retired builder now living in Croydon, Surrey, was arrested at Heathrow airport five weeks after an anonymous letter was sent to Ronson.

appointment at Guinness. Ernest Saunders called in Bain to help him to organise the company.

In the early stages, Lyons had little to do with Guinness. His talents as a behind-the-scenes public relations man were in more demand when Guinness started making takeover bids, notably in the battle for Bell's in 1985.

Lyons's father, Samuel, was a Leeds tailor who founded the Alexandre chain of menswear shops, sold to UDS in 1954. In 1955 the son joined the main board and remained a director for 25 years.

He is a solid Tory party supporter whose influence blossomed during the governments of Edward Heath and Mrs Thatcher. He was knighted for services to music charities in 1973.

Sir Jack Lyons, who asked him to find clients who might be interested in buying Guinness shares. One was Gerald Ronson. Another was Ebrahim Margulies, the former head of Benetton.

After he was charged, Parnes was suspended by the Stock Exchange and was forced to sever links with his sponsoring firm, the stockbroker Laing & Crickshank.

He was arrested on behalf of the Metropolitan Police by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation in Los Angeles in October 1987. After six months of extradition proceedings, most of it spent at the Terminal Island Correctional Institute, he returned peacefully to Britain.

His wife, Denise, is the sister of Gerald Ratner, head of the jewellery chain.

## The Mr Fixit of high places

SIR Jack Lyons has spent much of his 74 years as a high-class go-between, arranging this, fixing that, but "much too reputable to be called a fixer", according to one observer. "He's almost the archetypal well-connected businessman."

He was Ernest Saunders's passport to the higher echelons of the British establishment. His contacts in politics, the arts and society opened doors the Guinness chairman could not hope to knock upon. Among them was that of Margaret Thatcher, to whom Sir Jack wrote at the height of the takeover battle in 1986 in an effort to halt the unwelcome interest of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. His greatest love is music. Lyons, whose family for many years ran the same

United Drapery Stores (UDS) that Gerald Ronson tried to buy, had enough business experience to turn his diplomatic skills into a lucrative source of income. He became a valuable person to have on a company board because of his ability to make the vital telephone call that smooths away a financial problem.

That talent came to the attention of Bill Bain, an American management consultant who wanted to extend his operation to the UK. Lyons became Bain & Co's London adviser. Using his influence in high circles, he invited top guests, including the prime minister, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and John Gummer, the agriculture minister, to lunch with "Bainies" working in Britain.

In 1981, within months of his

change, but then joined a firm of prominent stockbrokers. By 1972 he had the knowledge and confidence to go self-employed. He became what is commonly known as a half-commission man, receiving no salary but living instead on his wits to give clients better tips and prices. They tend to be loners and opportunists, guarding their contacts more jealously than any spy.

As he approached the age of 40, Parnes found himself acting for a wide range of clients who wanted to buy and sell shares discreetly. In the process he became a millionaire, buying a house in one of the most expensive districts of Hampstead. That in turn brought him contact with even more potential clients.

Parnes became involved in the Guinness affair through

Blue-button with rich instincts

ANTHONY PARNES, aged 45, was relatively unknown outside the City until his involvement in the Guinness affair, but within the Square Mile he had a handsome reputation as a smart dresser and a tough businessman.

He was known as "The Animal", but, contrary to popular belief, his nickname was not bestowed on him because of any lowly behaviour but because in his twenties he bore a resemblance to Eric Burdon, lead singer of The Animals pop group.

Like so many Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, his family worked in the clothing trade in east London, but Parnes broke with tradition and struck out for a career in the City. He became a blue-button, a messenger on the floor of the Stock Ex-

change, but then joined a firm of prominent stockbrokers. By 1972 he had the knowledge and confidence to go self-employed. He became what is commonly known as a half-commission man, receiving no salary but living instead on his wits to give clients better tips and prices. They tend to be loners and opportunists, guarding their contacts more jealously than any spy.

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## Personal touch of letter to Thatcher

SIR Jack Lyons, a millionaire financier, made a personal appeal to Margaret Thatcher on behalf of Guinness during its battle for Distillers.

Sir Jack's letter, sent on March 3, 1986, began "My Dear Prime Minister", and read: "Despite the fact that 90 per cent of Scotch whisky sales go overseas, Mr Saunders' hopes were dashed when the company's bid for Distillers was referred [to the Monopolies Commission]. This seems to have been based on the narrow issue of sales in the UK."

"The opposing bidder, Argyl, were not referred as they are a supermarket group whose experience of the liquor business, and especially international export, is at the cheap end of the market and they have no experience whatsoever in the marketing of prestige export brands."

"Guinness therefore withdrew their original bid and proceeded to launch a new bid which not only contained terms more favourable to the shareholders of Distillers, but Distillers agreed to sell off certain brands so that any fear of United Kingdom competition was eliminated."

"I am writing to you personally because I am concerned with the fact that the right stewardship of the Scotch whisky industry is an important national matter, more at this time than ever during your leadership, and that the next decision, probably due within one to three days, should not be left to the Office of Fair Trading or a junior Department of Trade and Industry minister because of a relationship of the Secretary of State [Paul Channon] to the Guinness family." I do therefore hope that you will take steps that will lead to an evenhanded decision."

Mrs Thatcher replied: "The position is that under the Fair Trading Act, 1973, decisions of reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission are entirely the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. They are not matters for collective government decision."

Paul Channon has, as you say, delegated this particular decision to the Minister of State, Geoffrey Patten. I feel that Geoffrey Patten should know the contents of your letter but as you marked the envelope "Private and Personal" I would not want to pass it to him unless you wished me to do so.

Perhaps you could telephone my office if you would like this to be done."

## Scurrilous exchanges

MR John Chadwick, QC, leading for the prosecution, clashed regularly with Ernest Saunders over the differing versions of events, inevitably with the response from the defendant that the imputations were "scurrilous". Finally, after much mirth among onlookers, Mr Chadwick came to suggest that Saunders had slipped a £3 million backhand into a Swiss bank. Anticipating the response he opened the question, "At the risk of being accused of scurrilous behaviour..."

## Trouble with Irish semantics

The highly regarded Ulsterman Richard Ferguson, QC, greatly respected at the Bar both in Northern Ireland and England, was counsel to Saunders. But Mr Ferguson's Irishness was never far away. Helping one witness through a cluttered folder of documents he said the required paper was after the one currently under examination. Someone else observed it was before, to which Mr Justice Henry said: "That is the Irish after."

## A gift of language

Saunders was guilty of excessive use of uncourtly language. On one occasion he snapped out "bollocks" to a suggestion of involvement in a £5.8 million share deal. On another he thrice labelled prosecution suggestions as "bullshit". After the third one the trial judge, Mr Justice Henry intervened, saying: "Utter nonsense will do, Mr Saunders, for a man with your gift of language." Mr Saunders apologised, saying: "I will have to get a thesaurus."

## Play for today

One of the longest serving onlookers has been the playwright Stephen Wakeham, who was gathering material for a BBC drama on the rise and fall of Ernest Saunders. He suggests Bob Peck as the actor who, physically, most resembles Saunders.

## Dapper French outsider who had a damning story to tell

By WILLIAM KAY

OLIVIER ROUX was a thorn in the side of the four Guinness defendants. He was finance director of Guinness during the Distillers takeover campaign, and it was his letter to Guinness's solicitors that described a share support operation during the bid, implicating Mr Saunders in the most damning fashion. For that reason, Mr Roux has been a key witness for the prosecution.

A dapper Frenchman, soon to be 40, he has lent an air of mystique to the Guinness affair. He was born in Marseilles in October 1950, the son of a Renault executive.

Mr Roux attended business college in Rouen before becoming a management trainee with the US-based Dymo Industries at 23. Dymo sent him to Germany, then to South Africa and finally to Britain. It was in this country, in 1980, that Mr Roux came across Bain & Co, the management

consultancy firm. He worked for several of Bain's clients in the 18 months or so before he found himself walking through the cramped hallway that led to Guinness's head office at 10 Albemarle Street, in Mayfair, central London.

Mr Roux was part of Mr Saunders's blitz on the dilapidated management controls at Guinness, reporting every week with an analysis of sales from every subsidiary. Mr Roux and his colleagues from Bain & Co were hardly popular, and were disparagingly referred to as "the Bainies".

As Mr Saunders brought Guinness under control, so he came to rely more and more on Mr Roux, who accompanied him to meetings with financial journalists and stockbrokers' analysts. Mr Saunders offered Mr Roux the post of finance director, which, eventually, Mr Roux took, although retaining a Bain employee. This arrangement was played down to the outside world. It is

extremely unlikely that it was replicated in any other company of Guinness's prominence.

The partnership between the two men fell apart very quickly after the trade and industry department sent inspectors to investigate Guinness in December 1986. Almost as rapidly, Bain moved to distance itself from Mr Roux. He resigned from the consultancy in February 1987.

He has since been self-employed. With two other ex-Bainies, David Hall and Richard Grogan, he arranged a leveraged buy-out of Cope Allman, the engineering company, from ADT. Mr Roux is still an adviser to Mr Hall's and Mr Grogan's company, Talisman Management.

To that extent, his career appears to have continued virtually uninterrupted. It has, however, undoubtedly been held back by his involvement in the Guinness affair. Mr Roux's links with the merchant banking and stockbroking communities have been con-

siderably curtailed, and that has denied him opportunities that he appeared to be his for the asking in 1986. A Thomas Ward was the man of mystery in the Guinness trial. The mystery, to which Mr Justice Henry drew attention, was how anyone could be worth the £5.2 million that Mr Ward was paid for eight weeks' work on the takeover of Distillers.

Mr Ward, who became Ernest Saunders's fixer for the bid and led the campaign to persuade the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to let it proceed, is an American lawyer who was brought into Guinness to tidy up some 50 small and mostly unprofitable subsidiary companies in the United States. He joined the Guinness board in 1985, the year before the Distillers bid.

Mr Ward has become a client of the tenacious American lawyers, Williams & Connolly, to resist the British authorities' efforts to extradite him.

Mr Roux was a thorn in the side of the four Guinness defendants. He was finance director of Guinness during the Distillers takeover campaign, and it was his letter to Guinness's solicitors that described a share support operation during the bid, implicating Mr Saunders in the most damning fashion. For that reason, Mr Roux has been a key witness for the prosecution.



Roux: thorn in the flesh of Guinness defendants



# Doctors say Keenan was beaten by his captors

BRIAN Keenan, the freed hostage, told doctors treating him in a Dublin hospital yesterday that he had been beaten by his captors but did not suffer serious injuries.

In spite of being chained and blindfolded over long periods during his four and a half years' captivity in Beirut, Mr Keenan, who is in the Mater Hospital, Dublin, is generally in good health.

Jill Morrell, of the Friends of John McCarthy group, arrived in Dublin yesterday morning to hear from Mr Keenan of the conditions under which the British television journalist is believed to still be held hostage. She said that the trip brought John McCarthy so much closer.

She particularly referred to the close friendship over the years in captivity of Mr Keenan and Mr McCarthy. The two men were kept together in a room not much bigger than an average bathroom for most of their period of captivity.

There have been calls for the British government to step up diplomatic activity to try to obtain Mr McCarthy's freedom, in moves similar to the Irish government's initiative.

The Mater Hospital said that Mr Keenan had some dental problems and was suffering from sore eyes and noise in his ears.

Over the next two days he will undergo further rigorous

medical checks. Professor Sean Blake said that Mr Keenan told him he had been beaten by his captors and that it seemed to be "a gratuitous thing". There were no broken bones and no serious injuries.

Professor Blake added that Mr Keenan was very forthcoming about his experiences and very normal in his reactions. He had no difficulty in communicating. Mr Keenan referred to his captors as "zealots".

Professor Blake said his impression was that for the first three years Mr Keenan and Mr McCarthy had been chained up most of the time in a room "about the size of a bathroom". In the past six months they had been moved to a bigger room and conditions had improved.

Elaine Spence and Brenda Gillham, Mr Keenan's sisters, said that he had been blindfolded part of the time but on occasions was given books to read.

He ate mainly sandwiches and rice. Mrs Gillham said that her brother had commented that two nights before his release he was with Mr McCarthy and that the British journalist was "physically fit".

The sisters expressed disgust at the dispute among Belfast city councillors over whether or not their brother should be given a civic reception and the freedom of the city. He had never asked to be given that honour, they said.

Two unionists are objecting to giving Mr Keenan a reception because he holds an Irish passport.

Meanwhile, Gerry Collins, the Irish foreign minister, promised his help to other governments working to free their nationals held captive in Beirut. It is believed that Irish foreign ministry officials in Dublin will pass on information provided by Mr Keenan to the British authorities about Mr McCarthy.

The Irish government has paid tribute to the efforts of the Irishmen on Mr Keenan's behalf. Three Fianna Fail politicians in Dublin suggested that they would be prepared to act as intermediaries between the British and Iranian governments to try and secure the release of more hostages.

Niall Andrews, Dublin member of the European parliament, predicted that all the Western hostages could be released by the end of the year. The Irish government believes that militant groups in the Middle East have realised the futility of hostage-taking. Mr Collins, however, has denied that there was any deal done to secure the release of Mr Keenan.

Friends of Mr Keenan in Belfast yesterday talked about his humour, which had helped him come through his experience as a hostage in Beirut. Mr Keenan was released from captivity in the Lebanon on Friday.

## Repetitive launch for Radio 5

By ROBIN YOUNG

BRITAIN'S first new national radio station for 23 years slipped quickly and easily into a routine of repeats by popular request yesterday morning.

There were not sufficient security and publicity staff at Broadcasting House at 9am on a bank holiday morning to enable everyone who wanted to capture the first moments on air to do so. Andrew Kelly from Blackpool, the five-year old extrovert who launched the new network, was therefore kept at it until 11.45, smiling behind microphones, raising five fingers in the air and gasping his introductory message: "Hello, good morning and welcome to Radio 5."

The station is aimed at younger listeners, families and sports fans. It broadcasts from 6am to midnight on 909 and 693 metres on the AM (medium) waveband, wavelengths previously used by Radio 2, which is now on FM only.

Patricia Ewing, controller of Radio 5, said that the station would provide an extra 4,000 listening hours a year for £500,000. It will carry programmes and phone-ins to interest families with young children, educational programmes and sports coverage.



Andrew Kelly raises a salute to the new station

## Tories 'have failed housing test'

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE hull in hostilities between the government and the Labour party prompted by the Gulf situation ended yesterday with a sharp clash over housing policies.

Clive Soley, Labour's chief housing spokesman, said that the government had failed the test of competence that it had set itself on housing. He said that housing action trusts had flopped, with five of the six proposed having been abandoned.

The private-rental sector had also shrunk, in spite of promises to revive it. Housing association building was at an all-time low, rents were at an

all-time high and a record 76,280 mortgage payers were 12 to 12 months in arrears because of high interest rates, he added.

In a report entitled *A Test of Competence, the failure of the 1988 Housing Act*, Mr Soley said that, although the government had promised to spread home ownership as widely as possible by encouraging suitable market conditions, interest rates had been below 10 per cent on only two brief occasions since 1979. The number of building society repossession had increased by 538 per cent from 1979 to 1989. Since December 1988,

first-time buyers had seen their average monthly repayments increase from £372.17 a month to £431.60, while repayments for people who had owned property previously had risen from £375.74 to £435.74, he said.

In spite of promises to increase the private-rental sector, there were 600,000 private properties empty and the proportion of privately rented homes had dropped from 14 per cent in 1978 to 9 per cent, he added. The number of families classified as homeless had risen from 56,800 in 1979 to 126,700 last year, while a post-war low of 12,600 new

council houses were built in 1989. Mr Soley said that housing association rents had increased by 24 per cent in 1988/9, and that housing association homes completed had fallen from 21,000 to 11,400 last year.

He added that not one estate had opted out of local authority control under the tenants' choice provisions of the 1988 Housing Act. Mr Soley also said that there had been eight housing ministers since Margaret Thatcher came to power.

Kenneth Baker, Conservative party chairman, said, however, that Labour would turn the right to buy council homes into a restricted privilege.

A Labour government would hit home ownership by restraining mortgage lending and would destroy the private-rental sector.

Labour had nothing but rhetoric and platitudes to offer as a housing policy, he said, and asked how the six million new homeowners could have confidence in the Opposition when it said it would restrict their right to buy, and when Bryan Gould, the Labour environment spokesman, spoke of restraining mortgage lending.

Mr Baker said that Mr Gould had admitted that Labour had no housing goal. He added that Labour's proposals would drive away private funding for housing associations.

Conservative Central Office said that six million people had bought their first homes since 1979. Restraints on bank lending under a Labour government would include mortgages, and plans to reintroduce rent controls on new lettings would devastate the private sector, it said.

Mr Rimell said: "The village square is part and parcel of village life. The square belongs to us all."

Pat McWalter, owner of the Rose and Crown, said that Mr Rimell did not use his pub and therefore did not have to ban him. He said Mr Rimell had upset the whole community and was the main topic of conversation at the bar.

Joe Davis, aged 43, a race-horse trainer, who was born in the village, added: "It is a smashing village. People come here because it is the kind of place they want to live, but this dispute is creating a bad atmosphere and a lot of anger."

Mr Rimell refused to comment yesterday. Redditch district council, however, said that Mr Rimell had discussed planning permission for the signs, which would probably be granted.



Flight of fancy: Meghann Davis, aged two-and-a-half, smiles with delight as she releases a Bengal eagle owl belonging to her grandfather during a bird display at a country fair in Paddock Wood, Kent, yesterday

## Councils urged to work with courts over poll tax delays

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

LOCAL councils are being urged to work with magistrates' clerks to produce guidelines to help poll tax defaulters to defend themselves in court.

The proposal is made in a circular being sent to 331 local authority treasurers by the Conservative-controlled Association of District Councils in an attempt to overcome delays in enforcing poll tax bills. Backlogs of cases have built up because of courtroom demonstrations and attempts by some defendants to filibuster their way out of trouble by raising bogus defences to enforcement action.

The association is suggesting that every summons should be accompanied by a leaflet that would set out a defaulter's legal rights and detail the legal defences open to them.

The system has already been successfully adopted at Southend-on-Sea, Essex, following talks between the district council and the magistrates' clerk. Delays there have been cut and the number of cases dealt with at each session have increased.

The decision by the association to launch the initiative came after the Home Office rebuffed its call for poll tax cases to be given priority in magistrates' courts, which said that it could not intervene in the running of courts.

The association has said that some court clerks have gone back on agreements to allow large-scale "block bookings" of court time to deal with poll tax summonses in the wake of highly publicised incidents of disruption.

West Lindsey council, in Lincolnshire, was told by the local magistrates' clerk last month that he would be

cutting an agreement to deal with 1,000 cases at two monthly sessions to just 100 at each session. The council estimates that this will cost it £3,000 a month in interest on the unpaid community charge it will lose as a result of not being able to enforce poll tax demands quickly enough.

A spokesman for the association said: "We know of cases where courts have been sitting until midnight to complete the day's business. But if we just put things off forever, it will make matters worse."

"There will be an even bigger loss to the collection fund, and those people who do pay their community charge will have to pick up the bill in the end."

"That is why we want to make it clear to people that they should not waste the court's time with arguments and defences which are irrelevant to the case before the court."

The circular advises that, in the absence of Home Office action, town hall treasurers should use tact and diplomacy to ensure that magistrates' clerks give high priority to poll tax default summonses. "We need to work together with the courts," the spokesman said.

The association is also drawing up guidelines on stress counselling for staff involved in poll tax collection. Among the proposals will be regular breaks for cashiers at council offices. Council lawyers and staff may also need special help.

"There is a serious problem here and some councils have already begun to take action," the spokesman said. "These people are only doing their jobs but some members of the public see them as responsible for a tax they do not like."

## Health district aid for hospices allows survival

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

HEALTH authorities are propping up underfunded hospices with staff, medical equipment and low rents in spite of their own financial difficulties, according to a report published by the National Association of Health Authorities and Trusts today.

A survey carried out by the association in 17 district health authorities shows that 71 per cent of respondents provided financial aid and 77 per cent non-financial aid to hospices. Annual grants to hospices ranged from £6,000 to £80,000.

One health authority paid the costs of 15 out of 28 beds and 90 per cent of the salaries of three Macmillan nurses at its local hospice, at £400,000 a year. Some authorities gave irregular donations or one-off grants. In 1988/9, hospices spent £53.5 million, to which health authorities contributed £11.34 million. The rest was raised through donations.

The government has earmarked £8 million for this year and next year for health authorities to spend on hospice care. In a recent state-

ment Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, said that the government sought a situation where public funds matched voluntary contributions, indicating that districts should contribute more from existing funds.

The association said that health authorities were providing substantial help in kind. Many allowed hospices to buy medical supplies at cost price; provide laundry services at marginal cost; provide a payroll service; dispose of clinical waste free-of-charge; provide hotel services; and offer accommodation at peppercorn rents. Others provided staff support for management expertise; medical, nursing and personnel advice; and teaching work.

The report says: "Financial and non-financial support is an area that is certain to grow in importance due to DHAs being encouraged to 'contract out' their services to voluntary organisations and the ageing population." Good practice, highlighted in the survey, could be disseminated to other districts, it said.

## Pay data set back hopes on inflation

By TIM JONES, EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT hopes of controlling pay-led inflation will suffer another setback today from the publication of two surveys that show that double-figure rises are increasingly being regarded as the going rate by employees and managers.

The surveys are a clear indication to the government that, unless inflation is controlled, millions of employees will, in the next pay round, be chasing the increases won by Ford workers. They stand to receive in November pay rises of more than 12 per cent if inflation remains at its present level of 9.8 per cent.

Industrial Relations Services (IRS), in its annual survey on pay and benefits, says that most of the 300 private-sector companies interviewed expect pay settlements to continue to rise until next spring from the present median level of 9 per cent, before dropping to nearer 5 per cent as the summer approaches.

Managers in the public sector have already passed the double-figure barrier, according to a top pay review by Incomes Data Services (IDS) that says that rises for managers averaged 10.2 per cent in the three months to July. IDS says that inflation is not the only factor increasing executive pay, because companies frequently mentioned the need to attract and keep staff. IRS found productivity gains often cited as fueling rises.

## Pesticide rules 'not enforced'

Britain's pesticide control regulations cannot be properly enforced because there are too few farm inspectors, an alliance of environmental pressure groups and the agricultural industry says today (Michael McCarthy writes).

The group says that at least 100 inspectors should be recruited as a matter of urgency. It demanded that inspectors a year ago and called for more resources for the approval of new pesticides and a review of the safety of older chemicals. However, although John Gummer, the agriculture minister, said the Health & Safety Executive budget would allow for more inspectors, the environmental lobby says nothing has been done.

A spokesman for the executive said yesterday that the demand was "unrealistic and unnecessary".

## 36 sacked in theatre row

Thirty-six staff at the Theatre Royal, in Norwich, were sacked yesterday because of cash shortages after a dispute over a £2.75 million renovation scheme.

Work was halted in May and the theatre's general manager, Dick Condon, has resigned from September 30, claiming that the scheme has been mismanaged. The theatre is unlikely to re-open before late next year.

## Chemical leak

A man was critically ill in a Middlesbrough hospital last night after inhaling poisonous fumes from a chemical leak at an ICI plant in Teeside. Around 1,000 staff were evacuated to shelters at the plant at Billingham, near Stockton, after the leak of prussic acid. ICI, which has launched an investigation, said that firefighters had cleared the spillage within an hour.

## Brothers charged

Darren Bates, aged 19, of Homedale Road, Yardley, Birmingham, was charged in Birmingham with the murder of Ginette Richards at her son's 18th birthday party. He and his brother, Terence, aged 18, were charged with the attempted murder of Mrs Richards' husband, Mark. They were remanded in custody.

## Sweet eating

Britons eat more than 750,000 tonnes of sweets and chocolate a year, according to a report published today by Euromonitor, the research organisation. An average 29lbs of confectionery is eaten by every British adult and child in a year, and women have the sweetest tooth.

## Potent brew

A bomb squad called to the home of Brigadier Brian Harding, at South Moreton, Oxfordshire, after an explosion wrecked his refrigerator, sparking a "security alert", found that it was caused by an "extra lively" can of lager.

## Murder charge

A boy aged 11 was remanded in custody by Glasgow Sheriff's Court yesterday, accused of drowning James Campbell, aged three, of Rozelle Avenue, Drumchapel, Glasgow, on Friday.

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## Sofia leader warns that arsonists want 'new dictator'

From TIM JUDAH IN SOFIA

PRESIDENT Zhelyu Zhelev of Bulgaria angrily condemned yesterday the burning of the headquarters of the reformed communist party as hundreds of police guarded the ransacked building in Sofia.

Mr Zhelev, who led the opposition Union of Democratic Forces coalition in the June multi-party elections, was elected president on August 1 after the resignation of his Socialist predecessor. He warned his countrymen that the arsonists "want the establishment of a new dictatorship".

In a radio address, he insisted that "democracy means responsibility, not revenge" and said that Sunday night's attack posed a "serious threat" to the country's peaceful transition to democracy.

He also announced that a parliamentary commission would be set up to examine how the ruling Socialist party's headquarters came to be attacked during a protest march by 15,000 dem-

onstrators against communist symbols in the country.

The reformist wing of the Bulgarian communist party had renamed itself socialist and emerged victorious in the free elections. The Sofia demonstrators were particularly eager to see the Socialist party headquarters' giant red star removed.

The streets of central Sofia were tense yesterday evening as thousands of Socialist party faithful began to gather in the city's main square. By 6pm they were beginning to confront thousands of opposition supporters who had come to see the damage caused by the arson attack on the party headquarters.

The opposition supporters booed and jeered Aleksandr Lilov, the Socialist party leader, as he was leaving his party's headquarters.

Moments before Mr Lilov, standing amid the charred remains of the furniture, books and chandeliers of his party's headquarters, denounced Sunday night's attack. Standing only yards away from still smouldering rooms, Mr Lilov branded the attack as "a physical pogrom".

He went on: "Attempts are being prepared to destroy the party and to remove it from the political scene."

Since their electoral victory, the Socialists have been unable to govern and Bulgaria has been lurching through a series of political crises. Yesterday, the Union of Democratic Forces opposition issued a declaration roundly condemning Sunday night's attack. It said: "Our young democracy is in danger... Vandals have attacked not only the Socialist party headquarters but all democratic forces, including the Union of Democratic Forces, and our parliamentary system. We will do our best to discover the truth."

However, some observers noted that despite these words some opposition officials were insinuating that the Socialists themselves might have had a hand in the attack.

A leading article in the opposition newspaper, *Demokratsia*, said: "I accuse the communists because you have been postponing decisions about the symbols in an attempt to forget them. You have sowed the seeds, now you must reap the consequences."

Leading members of the Socialist party appeared to give contradictory explanations for the arson attack.

While the party leader, Mr Lilov, talked darkly of "neo-fascists", Mr Chavdar Kyuranov, the party's former presidential candidate, attempted to blame opposition supporters. He said: "They were extremists. This attack was clearly planned."

The arson attack is the first time violence has broken out since the fall of Todor Zhivkov, the country's communist dictator, last November.

In previous moments of tension involving opposition demonstrators, leaders of the Union of Democratic Forces have appeared at key moments to defuse the situation. This did not happen on this occasion.

The general prosecutor's office announced yesterday that of the more than 50 people arrested in connection with the arson attack, 39 were still in custody pending charges being brought.



Mercy mission: rescue workers trying to enter the Kreka mine yesterday after an explosion on Sunday morning buried 178 miners in Yugoslavia's worst pit disaster

## Anguish turns to anger as pit victims found

From RICHARD BASSETT IN DOBRINJA, YUGOSLAVIA

THE tragic aftermath of Yugoslavia's worst mining disaster was revealed early yesterday as the charred remains of 65 miners were brought to the surface by rescue workers.

Relatives of the miners, some Muslims and many children, gazed in shock as the bodies emerged after rescue workers had toiled for more than 35 hours. Medical teams stood by, some weeping. In the soot-coated wall of the nearby canteen a girl, aged seven, wrote with her fingers the words: "Papa smrt" ("Father dead").

Sunday's explosion ripped through the Kreka lignite colliery and trapped 178 miners more than 1,500ft beneath the ground. The colliery employs 1,600 miners.

Analysts and forensic experts from all over Yugoslavia converged here yesterday to discover the cause. According to witnesses the blast hurled a metal covering weighing two tons more than 100ft into the air. Yesterday fragments of the metal could be seen almost a quarter of a mile away from the pit entrance.

"We believe it to have been a gas explosion, possibly caused by a chemical reaction between methane gas and

dust," Dr Franko Pasic, a mining engineer said. "We know that several tonnes of concrete collapsed immediately. The pits and corridors are totally destroyed."

The chances of surviving have been considered nil. "No one could have survived such a blast," said Stevo Mitrovic, a rescue worker. But Hajrudin Kunosic, another engineer, claimed that two men who were at the opposite end of the pit to the explosion had survived.

The devastation stunned even hardened rescue workers. One, Bozo Andric, said: "I have never seen anything like this even after 20 years of rescue work in mines."

For relatives of the dead, the night of hopeful vigilance turned into a morning of anguish and anger. Some women had to be pushed back from the pit's perimeter fence by the militia.

Fresh calls have been made for more stringent safety precautions in mines. Late last year 91 people died when a fire broke out at the Aleksinac pit in Serbia.

The latest blast has baffled the engineers. Mr Kunosic said that he had never seen an explosion rip apart two pits, as apparently happened.

## Moscow smokers fuming at delay

From MARY DEBEVSKY IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW'S smokers were hoping yesterday for an early end to their nicotine deprivation with the news, reported prominently in the official media, that 14 million cigarettes had been delivered to the capital. By mid-afternoon, however, the queues for cigarettes were still long.

The Bulgarian cigarettes were the first of several emergency consignments ordered by the city council in an attempt to shorten queues at tobacco kiosks and half-almost daily incidents where frustrated queuers have blocked main roads to protest about the non-delivery of cigarettes. Cigarette rationing will be introduced in Moscow at the beginning of next month.

Even if the first 14 million cigarettes make their way safely from the specially guarded train via the shop depots to the kiosks, however, they will provide fewer than five cigarettes for each of Moscow's estimated 3.8 million smokers. The train's progress from the Bulgarian border was monitored almost hourly by the Moscow media, which emphasised that it was travelling under KGB guard.

## ANC base feared in Transkei

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH Africa has expressed concern that African National Congress guerrillas may be planning to use the Transkei tribal homeland as a base for incursions in the event of political negotiations breaking down.

Meanwhile, thousands of blacks stayed away from work around Johannesburg yesterday to bury their dead and protest at the police role in two weeks of fighting between Zulus and Xhosa-speaking township dwellers in Transvaal, in which 515 people were killed.

About 6,000 people gathered in Soweto's Jabulani stadium for a mass funeral service, at which Archbishop Desmond Tutu said churchmen would meet President de Klerk to tell him there was evidence that police had favoured Chief Mangosuthu Buthe's Zulu Inkatha movement in the fighting, which swept 27 communities.

Security sources said Pretoria has been aware for some time of unusual activities in the Transkei military, and was watching developments.

The matter was raised officially with Major-General Bantu Holomisa, the ruler of the "independent" territory, after reports that members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC armed wing, were being integrated in the Transkei defence force. They coincided with statements in Transkei by Chris Hani, the chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe, that his guerrillas should be prepared to seize power if the negotiations failed.

General Holomisa has denied the allegations. "For the last three years the Transkei defence force has been accepting 500 recruits annually, and we have not changed this number."

While South African troops have halted the fighting in Transvaal, inter-black fighting has erupted again in Natal where police said ten people had been killed since the weekend.

## Thai cabinet reshuffle

Bangkok — Chatichai Choonhavan, the Thai prime minister, has reshuffled his cabinet after allegations of corruption against his ministers (Neil Kelly writes). The main victim is Siddhi Savetsila, foreign minister for the past ten years, who was regarded as the only honest man in the government. Two ministers in his party are implicated in irregularities. Subin Pinkayana, who was commerce minister, takes over. Virabongse Ramangura is now finance minister.

## Lake tragedy

Taipei — The death toll from one of Taiwan's worst boating accidents will probably reach 58, police said. Searchers had recovered 32 bodies, including three Britons, since a cruiser carrying 88 Shell Oil employees and their families capsized on a mountain lake. (Reuters)

## Coup letter

Manila — Army rebels under cashed Colonel Gregorio Honasan, in a letter published in Manila papers, said they would launch a bloodless takeover to oust President Aquino soon and replace her with a junta comprising civilians and the military. (Reuters)

## Arrest at sea

Abidjan — A group of 27 National Patriotic Front of Liberia rebels apparently planning to attack West African peace-keeping forces at sea have been captured, the Ghana News Agency reported. (AFP)

## Angolan talks

Lisbon — Representatives of the Angolan government and Unita, the Angolan rebel movement, are meeting near Lisbon to attempt to arrange a ceasefire in the 15-year war.

## Laundering trial

Geneva — Accused of laundering about £1 billion of drugs money, two Lebanese brothers, Jean Magharani, aged 45, and Barkey Magharani, 37, went on trial in a court in Bellinzona, Switzerland.

## Advance slowed

Colombo — Heavy resistance by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam has slowed Sri Lankan troops advancing towards Jaffna.

## Fewer imbibers

Paris — One French adult in two never drinks wine and only one in five imbibes every day, according to the French national wine office. (Reuters)

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# Communities v. consumers

Raymond Plant

The idea of community is making a comeback in conservative thought, after a period in which it has been eclipsed by individualism, self-reliance and independence. This shift is nowhere more marked than in a recent pamphlet, *The Conservative Community: The Roots of Thatcherism and its Future*, by Robin Harris, who was director of the Conservative party's research department and is now in the policy unit at 10 Downing Street, playing a crucial role in formulating the general election manifesto. The pamphlet tries to reinstate the idea of community as central to Conservative thought and political practice; and of course in historical terms the author is right.

The problem with restating the idea of community in the present context, however, is how far it can be reconciled with individualism and consumer choice. This is part of the general question of how far community is compatible with capitalism. Many Conservative thinkers have thought them scarcely compatible at all, and have wanted to limit market relations in the interests of community.

Free-marketiers such as F.A. Hayek have also seen that community is incompatible with capitalism, and so have exhorted us to put this notion of community behind us and accept the strains of civilisation, which include the anonymity of society and the abstract legal bonds that hold it together, rather than the substantial and emotional bonds of community and shared values.

One way of clarifying this issue is to look at the economic basis of community life and the relationship between that and consumer sovereignty. Most of our images of community — the village, the neighbourhood and so on — depend upon a specific economic base. Farming, fishing, shipbuilding and mining have all at times underpinned communities with specific identities and values generated by a shared way of life.

That such forms of community are highly vulnerable to economic change is obvious from all these examples. The most recent and traumatic display of this vulnerability was coal mining. Those who went on strike in 1984-5 claimed to be defending not only jobs but the shared sense of community that their occupation engendered. These communities have been annihilated as the result of economic pressures stemming from consumer sovereignty. If there is insufficient consumer demand for the products such communities produce, their economic basis disappears along with the working relations and practices that underpin the sense of community.

Defenders of the free market say that this is an inevitable feature of economic life, one of the strains of civilisation to which Hayek refers.

The solution, they say, is not to sustain the economies of such communities, but as Mr Tebbit put it, to "Get on your bike". So consumer choice and the free movement of capital, which are essential features of the capitalist economy, seem to militate against the maintenance of communities.

However, it is worth noting that this is not a universal feature of capitalist societies. The free-marketiers argue that responsiveness to consumer demand must take precedence over the maintenance of community, lest the economy decline and become uncompetitive, but this is not obviously true in Japan, where, it can be argued, the producer's interests take priority over the consumer's, as a way of maintaining traditional communities.

The Japanese government, for instance, makes it very difficult to open supermarkets or discount stores, because it is thought they would threaten local shops and the social relations they engender. There is a trade-off between consumer demand and the welfare of the community as a whole, and the trade-off is made in favour of the community. This means both higher prices and limitations on choice.

This is one reason Western exporters have found the Japanese unresponsive to their goods. President Bush has launched his structural impediments initiative (or Storewars as it is irreverently known) in order to open up the Japanese market to consumer demand and consumer sovereignty, and to undermine the protection of producers' interests. However, it is rather crass to think the Japanese are only out to protect their own industries, for they have a deeper motivation: the attempt to protect stable communities and their values.

If it is true that violence and anomie follow partly from the collapse of traditional communities and the informal disciplines they embody, then the slavish following of the doctrine of consumer sovereignty is partly to blame. Yet, as the Japanese have shown, the doctrine need not be incompatible with the maintenance of other values.

Modern Conservative thinkers such as Robin Harris seem to think that the idea of the community is quite unconnected to the economy, and is the province instead of churches, voluntary associations and the state in its role as protector of traditional values in family life and morality. They fail to acknowledge that most of our understandings and images of community are drawn from communities with a viable economic basis and working practices and relations. It may be that without such an economic base, our sense of community is rhetorical rather than real.

The author is Professor of Politics at Southampton University.

...and moreover

## ALAN COREN

I have returned to Cricklewood to find that our local futon centre has closed down. I realise that, in the great roster of homecoming trauma, this ranks somewhere below Odysseus's dog dropping dead or Scarlett's discovery that Tara is going to need a bob or two spent on fixtures and fittings, but nevertheless it has come as a considerable shock.

Not because the closure spells, I suspect, the end of some sort of era, nor even because, in the nine years during which I have driven past it every day, the futon centre has become a much-loved feature of the landscape, but because I never once, in all those thousands of days, stopped and walked into it to find out what a futon is. I shall never walk into it now, and I shall never know.

Mind you — were I to be utterly honest — I cannot be certain that I should ever have plucked up the courage to do it. The time for asking what a futon is passed some years ago. You have to be quick off the blocks with fact-enquiries, if you do not wish to sound like a high court judge looking up from his jottings to enquire of the clerk what a hula-hoop is when it's at home. Even in the matter of bedding I asked what a duvet was as soon as I heard the word, and to this day I get cold shudders when I think of the ridicule a week's delay would have invited. As for futons, one morning they did not exist, and the next morning, it seemed, everyone except me was banging on about them with remarkable authority. Since I tended to side away from these conversations in case I was exposed, I never did discover what they were, and soon everyone had stopped discussing them and gone on to cellphones and gravel law, and it was too late.

Now, lest you begin to think me so untouchable a nerd that the authority of this great organ is undermined, I should quickly say that I know roughly what a futon is. I can drag the new OED from its shelf as deftly as the next Waterstone's browser, and I can read that a futon is a Japanese bed-quilt. This of course tells me nothing at all. Nor do the two quotations the OUP has dug up to endorse this

definition, although they go back an astonishing long way for a futon, to 1876 and 1886 respectively. The first, taken from the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan*, cites: "Those who are tired of tinned meats and live futons", and the second, attributed to one E.S. Morse, says: "The futons, or comforters, are hung over the balcony rail to air."

I quote these arcanes in their entirety. It is obvious that both Mr Morse and the Hon Sec of the ASI were devout Nipponophiles attempting to curry favour by showing that the round-eyes, too, are dab hands when it comes to banging out impenetrable haikus. I have little doubt that the latter gobblet does not mean what it superficially appears to say at all, and probably refers to the insolence of princes or something, and as for the former, it is a yen to a threepenny-bit that you could sit 50 structuralists in front of their decoders till Dostoevsky and they would never even come close.

No, when I say I do not know what futons are, I do not mean I do not know they are some kind of Japanese bedding (I have, after all, caught glimpses of them in the now-whitewashed window these nine years past); I mean that I do not know what is special about them. I have no idea what futonness comprises. What is the essence of its difference from a posture-sprung Siberian chaise longue, a hammock? Why, on that bright comforting morning a decade ago, did everyone who was anyone, from Campden Hill to Tuscany, suddenly and simultaneously become excited by them?

I suppose it sprang from our peculiar conviction that Orientalists have cracked the secret of relaxation. They do go on about it rather a lot. Five minutes in the lotus position, a couple of mantras, a quick tot of ginseng, a pull or two on the old Zen bow, and then into the futon for a good night's kip and next morning you're fresh as a daisy.

That may be onto the futon, of course, or under it, or even between them, if they come in twos; I wouldn't know, and I very much doubt, now, that I ever shall.

Alan Sked supports Mrs Thatcher in the face of the European right's swing to federalism

# A lone view, but she must stick to it

The Gulf emergency will inevitably dominate the Helsinki meeting of western Conservative leaders which Mrs Thatcher leaves to attend today, but the future of Europe and the newly democratised Eastern European countries head the formal agenda. Here the prime minister's priority is crystal clear: to stick to the principles of her Bruges and Aspen speeches, to support the completion of the internal market in Europe, while resolutely resisting federalism. Yet what chance does she have of defeating the federalists?

Among the European conservatives of the International Democratic Union whom she will address this week, federalism has become an *idee fixe*. For example, Wilfried Martens, the Belgian prime minister, recently called for full political union with "common sovereignty" over foreign policy, defence and security as well as monetary, economic, environmental and social policy. His views were endorsed by the other European Christian Democratic heads of government (West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and

the Netherlands), who lent support to full economic, political and security union. Indeed article 38 of the current foreign policy platform of the West German CDU states: "The CDU wants gradually to build a United States of Europe with an accountable government as a counterpart to the European Parliament". And Chancellor Kohl recently compared efforts to delay European economic and political union with an attempt to dam the Rhine.

In France the situation among conservatives is hardly better. Even the Gaullists have relinquished their support for a *Europe des patries* and have entered into an alliance with the pro-federalist Giscardians to ward off the National Front at the next election. Jacques Chirac's political secretary for 10 years before 1989, Ivan Blot, was forced to resign from the Gaullist RPR over his Thatcherite views on Europe at the time of the last European elections. Although José-María Aznar, leader of the Popular Party in Spain, is rumoured to support Mrs Thatcher, officially at least, his party refuses to adopt any

position on federalism. Even in Greece where New Democracy's prime minister, Constantine Mitsotakis, has been nicknamed "Thatcheritis", federalism is the government's official policy. And in Italy, where federalism is a powerful political force (the prime minister, Giulio Andreotti, is supposed to have said: "Someone has to govern Italy"), the Christian Democrats are federalists to a man; only Valerio Zanone, leader of the small Liberal party, has made pro-Thatcher overtures to the Foreign Office.

Perhaps not surprisingly, Mrs Thatcher's greatest supporters in Europe are the leaders of East European and Finnish parties — prime ministers Tadeusz Mazowiecki of Poland and József Antai of Hungary, for example, and the Finnish opposition leader, Paavo Vayrynen. None wants to relinquish their countries' national sovereignty to some European bureaucratic empire.

Curiously, Mrs Thatcher appears to have been deserted even by Europe's right-wing free-market think tanks. Professor Peter Bernholz of the Frankfurt In-

stitute, for example, recently called for a "European superpower" with a federal constitution which would give central government control over foreign, defence and environmental policy, plus the power to standardise income tax. In France, Euro 92, a Paris-based group associated with the former trade minister, Alain Madelin, has endorsed the proposals of the American Nobel prize-winner James Buchanan in favour of a "true federalism".

Professor Buchanan, for reasons obscure to any historian, sees Europe in 1990 in a similar position to America in 1787. Like Professor Bernholz, he is also under the illusion that free-market policies could be permanently entrenched constitutionally in a federal Europe to the exclusion of collectivism and welfareism. Both men call for a common European foreign and defence policy.

What, then, should Mrs Thatcher do? Since Britain scarcely needs more government, more bureaucrats, or more taxes, or even, given recent events, a common foreign policy, she should leave well alone. We

already have the internal market. Membership of the exchange rate mechanism would probably lead only to recession. Mrs Thatcher's motto therefore should now be: this far but no farther.

She must continue to be the spokesperson for a union of sovereign states which can accommodate both the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe and the member states of Efta. An inward-looking "fortress Europe" must surely be rejected. Most of all, however, she should resist short-term moves to create a European government, a European central bank or a European defence and foreign policy.

As the Gulf crisis has again demonstrated, Europe's response to war, terrorism, aggression and blackmail is likely to be so inadequate that British national sovereignty must be protected at all costs. So much for the independence of global strategy, as well as our ability to finance such a policy through control of our own economy.

Alan Sked is the author of *Good Europeans?*, published by the Bruges Group.

John Gray explains why there can be no negotiation with Saddam Hussein, an Arab dictator to whom rational western criteria do not apply

As the search for a diplomatic solution to the Gulf crisis quickens, the dangerous limitations of the political expressions of militant Islam become ever clearer. Western expectations and assumptions have again and again been confounded by events. When Iraqi troops massed on the border with Kuwait, no one anticipated that they would cross it and pose a direct threat to Saudi Arabia. The Iraqi troop movements were interpreted as exercises in psychological warfare, designed to control by intimidation Saudi oil policy. As a result, the hubristic radicalism of Saddam Hussein's strategy passed unnoticed until it became unmistakable.

Up to that point, western nations converged on a policy of appeasement the aim of which was to bring Iraq safely within the norms and conventions of the international community. The events of the past few weeks show that such policies are ill-conceived. These policies express a systematic blindspot in western perceptions of regimes animated by radical Islam, in which a western model of rationality and strategic calculation is projected onto a radically different mentality. Western policy during the present crisis will rest on sound foundations only if it recognises that in Saddam Hussein's deliberations, tactical opportunism co-exists with the willingness to risk annihilation in pursuit of his strategic objectives.

Even now there are those who imagine that large-scale military conflict can be averted. They reason that well-enforced sanctions will bring about economic collapse in Iraq, and may trigger a coup d'état against Saddam. They say that even if he is not overthrown, the sanctions will weaken his resolve and that we need not expect him to be intransigent. If he has shown himself ready to make peace after eight

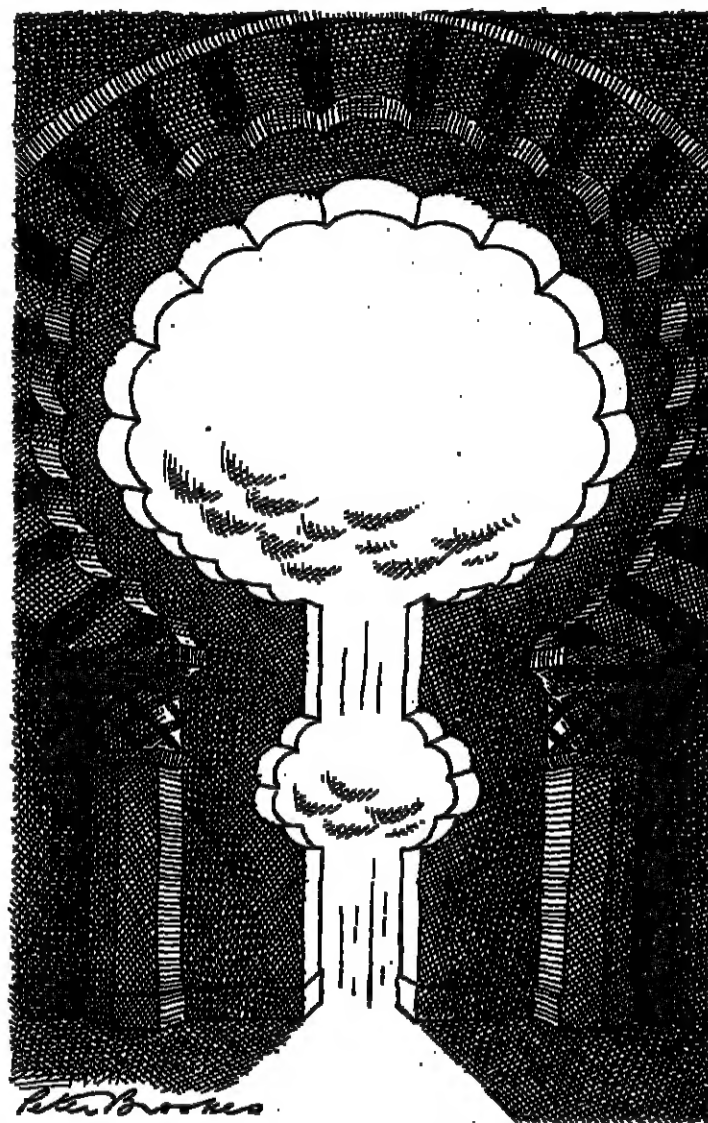
years of war with Iran, they ask, can we not hope to appeal successfully to his pragmatism and his instinct for survival? Surely he will prefer a negotiated settlement — even if it means an unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait — to the apocalyptic prospect of a major war with its incalculable consequences for the Middle East and the whole world.

That Western opinion should persist in harbouring such hopes is natural. They remain a poor guide to policy. In regard to Saddam Hussein, such hopes embody a failure to distinguish between tactical opportunism — which inspired his sudden concessions to Iran — and genuine pragmatism.

Nothing in his recent opportunistic tactics suggests any change in his strategic objectives. These are still the Baathist goals of destroying the state of Israel and achieving hegemony over a united Arab nation. Western policy-makers are deluded if they act on the belief that this arch-survivor puts self-preservation ahead of these objectives.

Our perceptions of radical Islamic regimes are clouded by images of human nature and of strategic deliberation that are distinctively western and modernist. We project on to these regimes our own self-image as heirs to centuries of liberal rationalism and a tradition of secular materialism. We imagine that, like us, the leaders and subjects of radical Islamic regimes resemble the model of man set out by Thomas Hobbes — of an anxious and prudent being, governed in his conduct by the fear of death, and above all, by fear of a violent death at the hands of his fellows.

Applying this western model, we expect the policies of radical Islamic regimes to be governed by the interests in self-preservation and material self-aggrandisement, interests which dominate us and which we recognise as marks of rationality in others. Encouraged



by our successes in negotiating with the Soviet leaders — like us the heirs of the European enlightenment — we are at a loss to understand why rational bargaining so often fails in our dealings with the political representatives of militant Islam.

The Islamic world which co-existed with medieval Christendom embodied one of the world's great civilisations. Latter-day Islam, for the most part, is a spectacle of decline and decadence, convulsed by recurrent attempts at cultural revival and episodes of fundamentalist frenzy. Militant political Islam — which now threatens even secular Turkey, Nato's vital southern flank — is best understood as a pathologi-

cal over-reaction to the challenges of traditional Islamic cultures posed by modernisation. Among the followers of militant Islam, the natural human fear of violent death is subordinated to the prospect of eternal happiness following martyrdom in a holy war. The Hobbesian psychology of prudence and self-preservation is overwhelmed, or at any rate suspended, by the imperatives of faith and martyrdom.

This inversion of ordinary psychology has ominous implications for strategy and policy. It subverts the logic of nuclear deterrence, which presupposes that those who possess weapons of mass destruction are dominated by an overriding aversion to self-

destruction. But the theory of mutually assured destruction breaks down when it is applied to states willing to pursue their strategic objectives even at the risk of being annihilated.

If this analysis is sound, western commentators who portray Saddam Hussein as a mere megalomaniac, a madman like Hitler, are wide of the mark. He exemplifies a new factor in global strategy: the leader of a radical Islamic regime, animated by eschatological goals, who will exploit any negotiated settlement as a period in which to equip himself further with fearful technologies of mass destruction.

It is this new factor that rules out the restoration of the *status quo ante* as a sensible objective of Western policy. If Iraq is allowed to acquire an offensive nuclear capability, the balance of power in the Middle East will be destabilised to a far greater extent than is suggested by conventional models of nuclear proliferation. Since the logic of deterrence does not hold in the case of Iraq, a mortal threat will at once be posed to the very existence of Israel, which the possibility of Israeli realisation will not dispel. Other Arab states will be scarcely less at risk from Iraqi attack. It is hard to escape the conclusion that the political rise of militant Islam, as embodied in the wily and ruthless leader of Iraq, has irreversibly altered the strategic environment of the Middle East, and perhaps the world.

The lessons are clear. The Gulf crisis will be resolved only by swift and resolute action to remove the principal source of instability in the region: the regime of Saddam Hussein. The leadership exhibited by President Bush throughout the crisis is a hopeful augury for its expeditious resolution.

But the deeper lesson for the West is that, far from being an era of global tranquillity and enormous peace dividends, the post-communist world is likely to be one in which we face formidable and unfamiliar dangers. Foremost among these is the threat of militant Islam, which will not disappear even if Saddam Hussein and his regime are destroyed. Whatever happens in the Gulf, the West will do most for world peace if it looks to its defences, and prepares for the long haul.

The author is a fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

## After the trial, the replay

With the end of the Guinness trial, the race has begun to cash in on the epic courtroom saga. Three or four books all boasting exclusive coverage of the Guinness affair will be on sale within weeks, but another anticipated half dozen have fallen by the wayside.

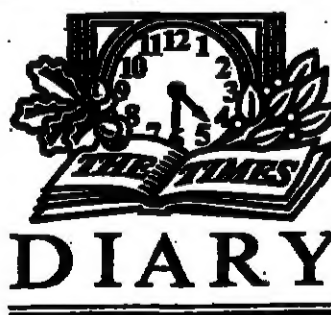
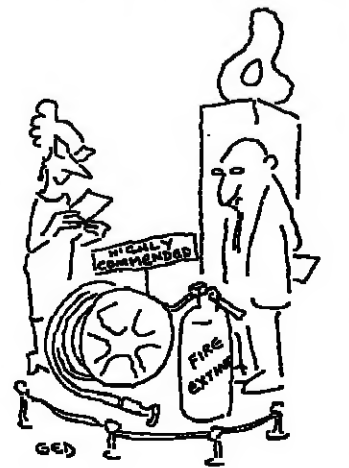
At least one member of the Guinness family, Jonathan, is still in the frame with the family's view of events. His schedule, however, will almost certainly miss the chance to top the bestseller lists. His wife Sue, speaking from their home in Gerona, says: "He won't be finished until March. I'm afraid. He has to go to America to get some more detailed evidence." Saunders and his partners in crime may also find their exploits immortalised on stage and screen. Playwright Stephen Wackham was paid by the BBC to sit through every day of the six-month trial. But the prospect of a Guinness mini-series has not whetted many appetites. Frances Edmonds, who is writing a book that promises to take the lid off wheeling and dealing in the City, is sceptical. "There is much more interest in stories about the likes of Ivana Trump, one woman who is bringing down a financial empire almost single-handed."

Literary agent Margaret Hewson, who handles the action-packed novels of Dick Francis, is equally dismissive. "It's stuff of boredom really, not the stuff of bestsellers. It's all about rigging a share price, and that's not really so very awful — is it?"

● Vital intelligence about American intentions in the Gulf has slipped out from under the security blanket. Uncle Sam, it appears, is settling down for a long stay, and the rest of the boys in beige are being well catered for. Accompanying the F-17s and the Stealth bombers to the battle zone is a contingent of hamburger meat — reportedly 900 tons of it. On the basis that no responsible military nutritionist would allow a diet which took in more than one quarterpounder a day, the estimated 60,000 troops on the ground could be kept fighting fit for four and a half months.

## Damp squib

Although the Iraqi ministry of culture remains optimistic that a good number of western artists will send their works to the "art for humanity" exhibition in October, another international event in Baghdad is likely to bite the dust.



## DIARY

Reminders have just been sent to fire chiefs in Britain and around the world that the ninth general assembly of the International Civil Defence Organisation opens in the Iraqi capital on November 10. The biennial event was last held in London in 1983, attended by insurance assessors, directors of fire protection companies and experts in emergency planning.

"It's a very prestigious event," says Stewart Kidd, director of the Fire Protection Association, who is among those invited, but who will not be attending. "I doubt that it will go ahead, but if it does there might be opportunities for practical demonstrations of civil defence and emergency procedures."

## Captive audience

There are some clever types at the Automobile Association in action. What group of travellers might most readily be persuaded to take to the road, complete with the assurance of that yellow and black sticker on their windscreen? Answer: those who have just got off a hot and sweaty train, half an hour late. On the grounds that if there is

one thing worse than a bank holiday traffic jam it is a bank holiday train cancellation, the AA has set up recruitment stands at major London stations, including Victoria, Waterloo and Euston, so that the first thing a disgruntled passenger sees after passing through the ticket barrier is the friendly face of a man in AA uniform.

"It's proving a success," said an AA spokeswoman. Why not go one further, the AA suggested, and make AA breakdown men available to help BR keep to its timetable? She laughed — but the people whose advertising tells us they are getting there were not amused. "We do not think the AA could fix a 25,000 volt flashover on a thyristor converter," said a BR spokesman. "But we know a lot of men who can."

## On Lawson's head

The first recorded instance of the words "No, prime minister" being used to contradict Mrs Thatcher in her 11-year reign is revealed in a book by Lord Young to be published next month. The incident involved not great affairs of state, or national controversy, but the more mundane matter of Nigel Lawson's unkempt locks.

Early in the last general election campaign, Young and the prime minister were discussing the television image of leading party spokesmen. Young readily agreed to pass on her instruction that Kenneth Clarke "smarten himself up". But when she said "Nigel's got to get a hair cut — will you tell him?" Young uttered the words that few have had the courage

even to contemplate. "No, prime minister, you've got to tell him," he replied firmly.

In *The Enterprise Years*, which is refreshingly candid after the blandness of similar cabinet memoirs by Francis Pym and Lords Whitelaw and Prior, Young reveals that he was equally blunt with others. On "wobbly Thursday", when the Tory high command temporarily lost its nerve during the campaign, Young's diary records him shaking party chairman Norman Tebbit by the shoulders and shouting: "Norman, listen to me, we're about to lose this f--- election!"

## Heard but not seen

Magdalena Buznea must fear that her big moment in Ned Sherrin's three-hander *Bookends*, beginning a pre-West End tour in Bath shortly, will pass almost unnoticed. She plays a mad wife, her sole contribution being a sustained and hysterical cackle offstage. Nevertheless, it has been deemed that she warrants a curtain-call alongside Michael Hordern and Dinsdale Landen. Will this not bewilder audiences? No, says Sherrin, who is directing the comedy, based on Craig Brown's book, *The Marxist-Marlowe Letters*. "It's obvious who she is, even if they have not seen her."

Buznea, who fled Romania 25 years ago, may well have calculated that a non-appearing role may do her career more good than appearing under the spotlight. For her last West End appearance, she blew a £5,000 inheritance cheque to hire the Palladium for a one-off, one-woman show of Edith Piaf songs. No one turned up.





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## THIS DANGEROUS PHASE

As the perils of fighting a war appear to recede, so the perils of talking about peace grow greater. At the very moment that the proposed talks between Iraq and Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, received American endorsement, the struggle between President Saddam Hussein and the rest of the world entered its most dangerous phase.

Washington argues that the Iraqi leader is now so weakened diplomatically and militarily that he must, in the words of President Bush's national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, "be casting for a way out of the box". To encourage him to do so is said to serve America's purpose while it completes its military build-up. This interpretation may be correct but it may also be a Western fallacy of the kind that John Gray describes on the opposite page.

Saddam is probably less desperate than his enemies think, and with good reason. Short of drawing Israel into battle, a show of reasonableness constitutes his best remaining prospect of weakening an anti-Iraqi alliance to which more than 20 nations are now militarily committed. The US reaction to the UN call to talk could lead him to think that President Bush and his Defence Secretary have got all that they want from this drama — increased popularity and defence budgets — and will henceforth be happy to do deals.

A flurry of "peace initiatives" was to be expected at this stage, particularly from Iraq's few remaining friends — Libya, Sudan, Yemen, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Iraq has every interest in creating the impression that a negotiated solution is possible, exploiting the proper horror of war among his opponents, a horror which he has proved he does not share. These initiatives are, to paraphrase Clausewitz, "the continuation of war by other means".

The talks over the next few days need not necessarily be a disaster. Señor Pérez de Cuéllar's long and close involvement with negotiations between Iran and Iraq should equip him well to bring home to Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, that this time there is no question of negotiating anything beyond a rapid timetable for observing all five UN Security Council resolutions. On Friday in London, Mrs Thatcher's old friendship with Jordan's King Hussein should make the plainest of speaking possible. If Moscow's words are sincere, the Kremlin's special envoy to Baghdad this week also has an opportunity. Even messages conveyed by the more discredited friends of Iraq are worth hearing —

provided the messengers are then told to come back with an unequivocal Iraqi surrender.

The talks must not, however, develop into negotiating postures of give-and-take. Saddam has taken all and must, promptly, return all: land, money, hostages — and on terms sufficiently humiliating to put paid to his claims to pan-Arab leadership and cripple his military might. There must be no possible repeat of the Kuwait invasion in a few years' time.

President Bush and Mrs Thatcher must be severely torn. They have to argue that effectively enforced sanctions will work. But what would "work" mean if Saddam were able to boast that Iraq had bowed to American "bullying" and Arab betrayal but kept its honour intact? What would "work" mean if Iraq could claim that the US dared not fight while its hostages were held and its billion dollar armory threatened by the cheapest mustard gas? The larger the allied military build-up, the easier it will be for Saddam to claim a political, even moral, victory if Iraq escapes devastation.

Washington should continue to make clear that its forces are settling in for a long stay. That resolve should not be tempered by talks even if, improbably, Iraq accepts the UN's terms. Their continued presence is indispensable to an Iraqi surrender on terms which alone can assure a durable peace.

Iraq's withdrawal, even if total and unconditional, cannot simply mean a return to the status quo ante. The arms embargo must stay even if other sanctions are lifted. Iraq must demolish, dismantle its chemical warfare factories and submit to regular international inspection of all "peaceful" chemical facilities in future.

An international tribunal, such as the International Court of Justice, should then judge its past contraventions of international law: the illegal gassing of civilians, the taking of hostages and its aggression against Kuwait. These may be terms which Saddam will fight rather than accept. But if an Iraqi withdrawal is to be more than merely tactical, Saddam must lose the war of nerves as well as accept the loss of Kuwait.

Far from weakening the alliance with Arab countries, evidence that London and Washington have no intention of leaving the Iraqi military machine intact would strengthen their resolve. The West should use the time remaining for talk to destroy any illusions in Baghdad of a painless end to its gamble with the Gulf and the world.

## GUINNESS GUILT

The verdicts returned by the jury in the Guinness trial yesterday were a personal disaster for the four defendants, a painful purge for the City of London and a triumphant vindication of the ability of the English criminal justice system, albeit at tremendous cost, to untangle large and complicated fraud. They were salutary and symbolic verdicts, a public statement that the law has the means and the will to treat certain illegal behaviour as so intolerable, by whomsoever it has been perpetrated, that it will be unmasked and punished regardless of the effort to do so.

The events which led to the trial took place in 1985 and 1986, when a climate of arrogance in the City seemed to be getting the better of the reputation for honour which had been one of its proudest boasts. Such is the time-lag between the offence and the correction of it, however, that the City has to incur now the blemish to its good name which was due then, though much has changed for the better since. These convictions certainly do not demolish the principle behind self-regulation. The fact that the conduct described at Southwark Crown Court is even less typical of the City now than it was four years ago is testimony to the principle's continued effectiveness. But it needs reinforcing.

Three years of investigation and six months in court cost the British taxpayer up to £25m. The cost and duration of the case demand another review of the handling of major business fraud. While yesterday's verdicts and the ordeal of the defendants since their arrest will undoubtedly deter the more flagrant wrong practice in the future, those on the City's shadier fringes might still be tempted to conclude that as long as they are not too greedy, keep their nefarious dealings com-

plicated and their names away from the limelight, the steamroller that crushed this mountain will be judged too expensive and cumbersome a vehicle for their molehills.

There is a need for some intermediate mechanism between the limited sanctions available to the City's self-regulators and the mighty power of a sentencing judge. The balance of probability is the criterion used — even in cases of fraud — in the civil courts. Investigatory processes could then be more flexible than those required for a public prosecution, with a lower burden of proof than that of "beyond reasonable doubt" applying in the criminal law.

The Guinness case has stretched the system of jury trial to its limit, and probably only Mr Justice Henry knows how close the trial came to collapse. He had great trouble finding a jury at the outset, and lost one of their number on the way. The case for such trials to be heard not by a jury but by a judge assisted by expert assessors, as suggested in the Roskill report, is still strong. The 11 men and women of the Guinness jury deserved all the judges' praise and thanks yesterday, but the burden on them — equivalent in loss of liberty to a severe sentence from a magistrates' court — was heavy indeed.

The extreme sanction of a long and expensive criminal trial has to be a last and rare resort. The adoption of some of the tougher American regulatory practices, for instance the power of the Security and Exchange Commission to impose heavy fines, would assist the business community in cultivating a climate of probity in the more minor details of everyday transactions. Further statutory regulation must still be kept as a threat hanging over the City.

## COUNTRY MATTERS

The law to preserve the unique network of public footpaths which bisects the British countryside has recently been tightened. Farmers can now be compelled to keep them open and useable. If they default the local open and useable. If they default the local council will do the necessary work and forward the bill. Most farmers do their duty gladly, the bill. Most farmers do their duty gladly, the bill. Most farmers do their duty gladly, the bill.

There are differing and conflicting perceptions of the countryside. Town dwellers seek an unchanging demi-paradise to which to escape at weekends and bank holidays. Those who live there take a more robust view: the stiffer countryside is their livelihood. The stiffer countryside is their livelihood. The stiffer countryside is their livelihood. The stiffer countryside is their livelihood.

A recent response by the House of Lords select committee to the European Commission's report, *The Future of Rural Society*, attempts just that. It provides a necessary antidote to the EC study, which was obsessed with protecting small family farms by shielding

them from EC agricultural reforms, including reductions in farm price support. True, economic trends have not favoured small farmers, particularly in remote and hilly country. But to distort the agrarian economy by creating artificial exclusion zones would be to put the cart before the tractor.

The countryside is not a national theme park, a fashionably open-air museum of merrie England. The way to preserve the rural communities is to open them gently to market forces for their benefit, not to insulate them from such forces. To expect them to live in thatched cottages and wear farm smocks for the delectation of visitors from the cities is to fail to comprehend human ambition. Starved of good jobs and modern housing, country people would simply move to town.

Planning controls need to be relaxed to allow a greater diversification of appropriate local industries. This need not mean a new building programme of dark satanic mills. The same planning controls and building regulations also enable local authorities to guard against wanton destruction of the landscape.

Farmers and farmworkers are part of the national economy. But they also help to sculpt the British countryside. Modern technology has enlarged their power to do so. Even while promoting efficient food production the agricultural juggernaut must be controlled. The copses, hedgerows, dry stone walls — and footpaths — which characterise the British landscape are national assets warranting protection. Conservation should not be limited to towns and their buildings.

## Arab response in the Middle East

From Patricia, Countess Jellicoe

Sir, The television programme to which Bernard Levin refers (August 23) which so outraged the Saudi Arabians, "The Death of a Princess", was so-called "faction", and illustrated the misinterpretation, through lack of knowledge of the history and traditions of another race, which is thankfully changing due to travel and trade.

The Western world is secular in that our governments and laws are apart from our religions. To Muslims, religion is an integral part of their lives, covering every facet: the Sharia law is part of this and all know it, and all must obey the law — princess and peasant. Muslims, originally tribal, have a strong individual pride, inexplicable to urban peoples. A wife's betrayal brings shame upon the husband, the family and the tribe, and to prevent an everlasting feud and endless deaths it was judged better that the adulterous man and woman implicated should die. Changing conditions in life make many attitudes seem archaic, but they take time to alter.

Democracy and human rights can be interpreted in many ways: how many leaders in our Western world would allow an open hearing to all and everyone with a petition, a tribal right for which the late Saudi King Khalid paid the price with his life?

The West is defending its life blood — oil — and it is fortunate for us that we have Arab allies who, despite their own intense pride in Arab nationalism, have recognised the treachery and megalomania of one of their own, and have opened their lands to the almost certainly destabilising influence on the masses of free thinking, sexually-open Western ways.

We should respect and uphold the many in the Kuwaiti, Saudi and Emirati world who are forward-thinking and have done all they could in welfare, conservation and stability for their peoples.

Yours etc.,  
PATRICIA JELICOE,  
32 Eaton Place, SW1,  
August 23.

From Mr Graham G. Bell

Sir, Bernard Levin deserves once again our admiration for having the guts to speak out in the manner that he has done.

Saddam Hussein is a monster, but he was a monster when he marched into Iran and there was not a voice raised in protest then by the Western powers nor any of the so-called moderate Arab states. In fact publicly and privately every assistance was given first to seek to ensure an Iraqi victory then to avoid a humiliating defeat.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAHAM G. BELL,  
Sharnock, The Avenue,  
Ascot, Berkshire,  
August 23.

## Royal prayer book

From the Provost of St Mary's Cathedral, Glasgow

Sir, I am pleased to be able to assure your correspondent (the Reverend Bernard Croft (August 15)) that the prayer book presented to the Episcopal Church in Scotland by Queen Elizabeth for use in its chapel at the 1938 empire exhibition in Glasgow, and used by him while doing duty there as a curate of St Mary's Cathedral, is preserved — and valued — at the cathedral.

It is, however, a specially bound copy of the 1929 Scottish Prayer Book, the duly authorised service book of our Church at that time, and so cannot have any connection with either Her Majesty's wedding or her confirmation.

Yours faithfully,  
MALCOLM E. GRANT,  
Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin,  
300 Great Western Road,  
Glasgow 4.

## Taste in ties

From Mr Michael Reilly

Sir, Mr Bocutt (August 17) does well to remind us that we ignore the sartorially elegant group of people who wear bow ties at our peril.

At a London teaching hospital 40 years ago it was one of my duties to provide an assessment of each student on our surgical "firm" after the prescribed period of three months' attachment. I was baffled how to describe one whose rare appearances were only distinguished by his sartorial elegance when he attended.

Cautiously I confined my report to "Wears a bow tie". Subsequently he entered upon a successful career, but not, I believe, as a surgeon.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL REILLY,  
Magnolia Cottage,  
Harrowbeer Lane,  
Yelverton, Devon.

## Oxford slang

From Mr N. V. Bevan

Sir, My father (Balliol, 1926-28) used to ask my brother and me (Balliol, early 60s) whether "The Mugger" still gave a breiker before "Toggers" (Philip Howard, August 17). He was, of course, enquiring after the early morning hospital after the early morning hospital dispensed by the Master before the Torpid rowing races. The Champers came later.

Yours,  
N. V. BEVAN (Headmaster),  
Shipplake College,  
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire,  
August 21.

## Education with a social purpose

From Dr R. L. Marshall

Sir, I read your leader (August 21) on Sir Claus Moser's address about the state of British education with "one auspicious and one dropping eye", to quote from Hamlet.

The disappointment and disagreement were over your advice to "all concerned with education to put sociology aside, adopting standards which are strictly educational". The task, surely, of education organised by the community for its young is to communicate the knowledge, skills and values which the community believes to be necessary and this it does explicitly or implicitly, deliberately or unconsciously. The standards for contriving, operating and judging the content and methods of that educational service to social purpose must be sociological as well as educational.

I agreed, however, with the earlier diagnosis in your leader that British education had been bedevilled by "the deep doctrinal divisions in Britain about education's social purpose". By comparison with other countries on the Continent, with Japan and with the USA, we are weak in that respect and our basic effort has to be the strengthening of social consensus and cohesion, which will be expressed in, and reinforced by, education, rather than the separating of social purpose from education.

Yours faithfully,  
R. L. MARSHALL,  
Holly Cottage, 15 Beacon Road,  
Worcester, England,  
Loughborough, Leicestershire,  
August 22.

From Councillor Gareth Neale

Sir, Surely the last thing that British education requires is a royal commission. The graduates or their counterparts that your paper has been listing so assiduously for the last few weeks are the products of our primary schools, which have, we are told, serious deficiencies.

As a primary school governor in

## Home Office record

From Mr E. M. Holdsworth

Sir, The Home Office is at present negotiating about proposals to nationalise the locally administered probation service. Outside the public sector, anyone proposing a takeover is usually required to have a track record good enough to convince shareholders that such a move would be in their interests. If we look at the Home Office track record for services which they already control, the prison service is evidently one part of the criminal justice system which has found it difficult to adjust to modern requirements.

The Metropolitan Police, the only force directly answerable to the Home Office, costs half as much again (on a population basis) as the most expensive police force (Merseyside).

Only a few weeks ago, the Home

## Older workers

From the Director General of Help the Aged

Sir, Your third leader ("A wrinkle or two", August 23) reflects so well the general prejudice against the employment of those who are deemed to be elderly. More individuals live not only longer lives but healthier and more productive ones than ever before. By the beginning of the 21st century, over 20 per cent of the UK population will be 60 or more years of age and currently the workforce is diminishing sharply as the number of births has declined.

Today 60 years is no longer a credible definition of old age. Harris Research Centre found recently in research conducted for us that 47 per cent of those who were 70 years of age or more said that they would have welcomed the opportunity to remain employed, and the majority wished that they had been able to continue at their same jobs.

By discriminating against our mature citizens we are guilty of squandering precious resources. B & Q are the progressive role models for thousands of employers. Help the Aged will continue to work to see that their example is taken up widely.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN MAYO,  
Director General,  
Help the Aged,  
St James's Walk, ECI.

## Going to church

From Mrs Anne Graham

Sir, Not everyone in country areas will agree with the statement in Ruth Gledhill's report on "Gospel singing and guitars" in today's *Times* (August 20) that the decline in rural church going can be blamed on the retention of images of the past.

Cassocks and dog collars denote a calling and commitment, not a separate culture. We delight in the traditional hymns sung by our robed choir: we are grateful that our Neighbourhood Watch police constable arrives in his uniform, properly clad, not disguised as the vicar of Brean.

Noddy-language marches for Jesus, singing and dancing in the aisles are currently fashionable in some quarters of the Anglican church. Few people in rural areas go to church to be entertained: they have a strong image of what a church ought to be.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,  
ANNE GRAHAM,  
Petham House, Petham,  
Canterbury, Kent,  
August 20.

## Use of hotels for the homeless

From Councillor Peter Challis

Sir, Your report, "Cuts urged in use of hotels for homeless" (August 22), presents at best a partial view of the findings of the National Audit Office study of homelessness.

You correctly state that the cost of bed and breakfast accommodation accelerated by 245 per cent between 1984 and 1987 as hoteliers exploited the dramatic rise in homelessness in the capital. However, you fail to mention that the National Audit Office praises London boroughs for their efforts in forcing prices down by 10 per cent in 1988. The joint pricing policy has continued and in total £35 million has been saved as a result of price cuts of 25 per cent.

No London borough wishes to use bed and breakfast hotels for the homeless, yet we have little alternative. For each of the last four years the total number of homes available for new tenants has been exceeded by the number of households accepted as homeless.

This sorry state of affairs is due to rising numbers of homeless families and the fact that councils are no longer able to build new homes. In 1979 London's councils started 8,600 new homes whereas this year we will be lucky if a few hundred get on site.

The latest figures released a few weeks ago show that the number of homeless families in temporary accommodation in London has reached an all-time high of 32,000. Three-and-a-half years ago the total was 14,000. It is only the huge increase in properties leased from private owners and landlords, up from 200 to 11,000 over the same period despite government restrictions, that has enabled councils to keep the use of B&B under control.

The Government has belatedly accepted that homelessness can only be tackled by increasing the supply of affordable housing. The National Audit Office report shows that the claims surrounding Mr Patten's £250 million two-year homelessness allocation were window-dressing.

If real savings are to be achieved in the human and financial cost of the continuing use of temporary accommodation a long-term strategy of increased investment in affordable housing in London is required. The report should be made compulsory reading for Treasury ministers before the present Public Expenditure Survey Committee round is concluded.

Yours sincerely,  
PETER CHALLIS  
(Chairman, Housing Committee),  
Association of London  
Authorities,  
36 Old Queen Street, SW1,  
August 22.

## Rented property

From Mr Kurt Klappholz

Sir, Your third leader (August 15) appears to try to explain the failure of the private rented sector to expand significantly since the enactment of the 1988 Housing Act by the continuation of mortgage subsidies and regulation of that sector. The real value of the mortgage subsidy has fallen with inflation, the reduction in tax rates and the 1988 change which allows only one mortgage relief per dwelling while the 1988 Housing Act effectively deregulated new private residential letting.

Surely, the major reason the present Government has not managed to "coax landlords back into the market" is potential landlords' fear of the return of a Labour government. The Labour Party is still widely perceived as the party of rent control. Substantially more investment in privately rentable accommodation will not take place unless the Labour Party at last publicly abjures the retrograde policy of rent control and the other controls that go with it.

Yours faithfully,  
KURT KLAPPHOLZ,  
The London School of Economics  
and Political Science,  
Department of Economics,  
Houghton Street,  
Aldwych, WC2.

## By bread alone

From Mr Donald Vernon

Sir, The sandwich is now universally available, albeit in its triangular plastic cocoon, for which we are all grateful: at least we can usually rely on a clean and wholesome product, with a whole range of imaginative and attractive fillings.

However, many of us suffer from the fact that in nearly all cases the bread used is of the brown variety, for which I have a particular distaste, favouring the white loaf (especially the one made by my village bakery). When I expressed my view in a baker's shop recently, having only found the brown variety available, the assistant stated "the white sandwiches all go first".

Is this not a case of colour discrimination? Incidentally, I only like butter on my bread. None of your dreadful alternative greases for me.

Yours etc.,  
DONALD VERNON,  
Bryn, 121 Cwm Road,  
Dyserth,  
Cwyd,  
August 21.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.



## SOCIAL NEWS

The Princess of Wales, as Patron of the First International Covent Garden Festival, will attend the Black and White festival ball in the Piazza, Covent Garden on

September 22. As President of the Royal Marsden Hospital, The Princess will attend a charity performance of Private Lives at the Aldwych Theatre on September 24.

## Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Frankfurt am Main, 1749; Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu, novelist, Dublin, 1814; Sir Edward Burne-Jones, painter, Birmingham, 1833; George Whipple, pathologist, Nobel laureate 1934, Ashland, New Hampshire, 1878; Sir John Betjeman, Poet Laureate 1972-84, London, 1906.

DEATHS: Saint Augustine, Doctor of the Church, Hippo (Annaba, Algeria), 430; John Leyden, physician and poet, Cornelius, Djakarta, 1811.

## Baroness Dunn

The life barony conferred upon Dame Lydia Selina Dunn has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baroness Dunn, of Hong Kong Island in Hong Kong and of Knightsbridge in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

## Birthdays today

The Duke of Argyll, 53; Sir Kenneth Berrill, economist, 70; the Right Rev J.F.E. Bone, Bishop of Reading, 60; Sir Ralph Kilner Brown, former High Court judge, 81; Sir Cecil Clothier, QC, former chairman, Police Complaints Authority, 71; Miss Imogen Cooper, pianist, 41; Lord Cuddihy, 77; Sir Rupert Hart-Davis, author and publisher, 83; Sir Godfrey Hounsfield, inventor of EMI-scanner, 71; Mr Emyln Hughes, footballer, 43; General Sir William Jackson, 73; Sir John Kingman, vice-chancellor, Bristol University, 51; Dr Joseph Luns, former secretary-general of NATO, 79; Air Chief Marshal Sir Nigel Maynard, 69; Miss Elaine Mellor, jockey, 47; Sir Thomas Scrivenor, former colonial officer, 82; Mr John Shirley-Quirk, bass-baritone, 59; Sir Peter Thornton, civil servant, 73; Dr Roger Williams, hepatologist, 59.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr N.J. Boobier and Miss M.V.T. Gore. The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs Derek Boobier, of Whitton, Essex, and Michelle, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Gore, of Fitcham, Surrey.

Mr J.H.S. Dalley and Miss J.M. Whitaker. The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Jason Henry Stuart Dalley, 15th/18th Royal Hussars (QNO), son of Mr and Mrs T.H. Dalley, of Putney, London, and Juliet Mary, daughter of Mr B.L. and Dr J.M. Whitaker, of Buntingford, Hertfordshire.

Mr C.M.J. Drummond and Miss D.A. Ford. The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and the Hon Mrs Angus Drummond, of London, SW1, and Dee, daughter of Mr Kevin Ford, of Canberra, Australia, and Mrs Mary Ford, of Canberra, Australia.

Mr D. Paganuzzi and Miss C.M.P. Price. The engagement is announced in Lausanne, between Dina only son of Mr and Mrs Ricardo Paganuzzi, of Perth, Scotland, and Catherine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Price, of Egham, Surrey.

Mr J.E. Pakenham-Walsh and Miss S.J. Cope. The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs John Pakenham-Walsh, of Haslemere, Surrey, and Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Cope, of New Malden, Surrey.

Mr S.G. Rothwell and Miss V.A. Harrison. The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. Rothwell, of Salcombe, Devon, and Valerie, daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs D.J. Harrison, of Churchdown, Gloucestershire.

## Marriages

Mr A.R. Hardiman and Miss J.M. Birt. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 18, in London, of Andrew Robert Hardiman and Jennifer Martin Birt.

Mr M.R. Nicholls and Miss C.J. Robinson. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 25, 1989, at St Clement's Church, Burnham Over Town, Norfolk, of Mr Malcolm Nicholls and Miss Candice Robinson, both of Burnham, Hertfordshire.

Mr M.R. Sinclair and Miss J.M. Wainman. The marriage took place on Saturday, August 25, at St Mary's Church, Dymock, Gloucestershire, of Mr Michael Ross Sinclair, son of Dr and Mrs Alistair Sinclair, of Messingham, South Humbershire, and Miss Julia Mary Wainman, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Wainman, of Dymock, Gloucestershire. The Rev Peter Allum officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Colleen Ross and Miss Nicola Wainman. Major David Sinclair, the bridegroom's brother, was best man.

A reception was held at Brockhampton Court, and the honeymoon is being spent in England.

## Church news

Appointments. The Rev Frederick R Cooke, until recently principal of the Theological College, Kuching, Malaysia, is to be Priest-in-charge, the united benefice of St James and St Paul, Accrington, diocese Blackburn.

The Rev Gerald Garbutt, Team Rector, St John on Bethel Green, diocese London: to be Chaplain to the Furness General Hospital, Barrow in Furness, diocese Carlisle.

The Rev Stephen S Gregory, Rector, Holt, diocese Norwich: to be Marriage Surrogate for the Holt Deanery, same diocese.

The Rev Gary G Guinness, Vicar, St Luke, Watford, diocese St Albans: to be Team Rector, Christ the King, Worthing Team, diocese Chichester.

The Rev David A Hart, Royal Army Chaplains Department: to be Priest-in-charge, Ingrave, St Nicholas and Team Vicar-designate in the Ingrave Team, diocese Chelmsford.

The Rev Elizabeth A Hawkes, Honorary Parish Deacon, Finham, diocese Coventry: to be Parish Deacon (NSM), St Peter, Bexhill-on-Sea, diocese Chichester.

The Rev Ronald L Hawkes, Curate, Finham, diocese Coventry: to be Curate, St Peter, Bexhill-on-Sea, diocese Chichester.

The Rev Clive R Jenkins, Team Vicar in the Horsham Team, diocese Chichester: to be Diocesan Youth Officer for West Sussex, same diocese.

The Rev Peter F Johnson, Assistant Master, and Chaplain, King's School, Canterbury, and Honorary Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, diocese Canterbury: to be Residential Canon of Bristol Cathedral, diocese Bristol.

The Rev John Owen, Team Vicar in the Bemerton Team, diocese Salisbury: to be Vicar, St Leonard's and St Ives, diocese Winchester.

The Rev Brian E Pearce, Rector, Dorcan Team, diocese Dorchester: to be Priest-in-charge, Withwood Conventional District, Bristol, diocese Bristol.

The Rev Robert Martin, Rector, Holy Trinity, Blackley, diocese Manchester: to be Assistant Curate, Kentish Town, diocese London.

The Rev William Riley, Rector, Holy Trinity, Tipton, diocese Blackley: to be an Honorary Canon of Blackburn Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev Martin A Seeley, Executive Director, Thompson

Center, St Louis, USA: to be a Selection Secretary, ACCM, Church House, Westminster.

The Rev Andrew J Shipston, Assistant Curate, Gosforth, diocese Newcastle: to be Minister in Charge, St Elizabeth's, North Earham, diocese Norwich.

The Rev Jeffrey B Smith, Assistant Curate, Frimley, diocese Guildford: to be Rector, East and West Clandon, same diocese.

The Rev David B Webb, Team Rector, Bemerton, diocese Salisbury: to be Vicar, St James, Haslingden, and St John, Stonefield, diocese Blackburn.

The Rev Roger Wilkinson, former Team Vicar, Langley and Parkfield, diocese Manchester: to be Assistant Chaplain to the Ipswich Hospital, diocese St Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

The Rev Mavis K Wilson, Assistant Curate, Epworth, diocese Church, diocese Guildford, and Co-ordinator of the Parish Review Team for the same diocese: to be Full-time Adviser in Mission and Evangelism for the diocese of Guildford.

Retirements and resignations. The Rev N J Michael A F Cochrane, Vicar, Aldwick, diocese Chichester: to retire as from October 31.

The Rev Lionel L G Hunter, Vicar, Elmham North, Billingham and Worthing, diocese Norwich: to retire as from November 30.

The Rev Canon William Kelly, Vicar, Hensingham, diocese Carlisle: to retire as from September 30.

The Rev John Sweetman, Vicar, Hellingly and Upper Dicker, diocese Chichester: to resign as from September 30.

The Rev Robert A Stedman, Rector, Newhaven, diocese Chichester: to retire as from September 30.

The Rev Robert H Watkins, vicar, Lanercost w Kirkcumbrey and Walton, diocese Carlisle: to retire as from September 30.

The Rev Canon H James Woodward, Vicar, Glyne w West Fife and Beddingham, diocese Chichester: to retire as from September 30.

The Rev Patrick Jones, Rector, St Peter and St Paul, Charlton, Dover, diocese Canterbury: to resign on October 1 to devote his whole time to the Ministry of Healing.

Other appointment. Mr David Berry, Adviser, Board of Mission and Social Responsibility, diocese Leicester: to be also ACUPA Link Officer and Projects Officer, same diocese.

## OBITUARIES

## MORLEY CALLAGHAN

Morley Callaghan, the Canadian novelist, short-story writer and memoirist, died aged 86 on August 25. He was born in Toronto on September 22, 1903.



MORLEY Callaghan belonged securely in the company of such outstanding Roman Catholic novelists of this century as Georges Bernanos, Francois Mauriac, Graham Greene, Julien Green and Evelyn Waugh. But he never attained the critical status which his readers believed he deserved — except in his own country and in the minds of discerning critics, who invariably recognised that he was of the calibre of these writers. The late Edmund Wilson indeed once described Callaghan as "the most unjustly neglected novelist in the English-speaking world."

Of his 18 volumes of fiction (five collections of stories and 13 novels), almost all were published in the United States as well as Canada — but only five in this country. Here he was most famous for his Paris memoirs of the late 1920s: *That Summer in Paris: Memories of Tangled Friendships with Hemingway, Fitzgerald and Some Others* (1963). Many of the grateful British readers of this invaluable record remained unaware that he was a major novelist.

His genius first fully revealed itself in the novel *Such is My Beloved* (1934), about the relationship between a Catholic priest and two young prostitutes. This book, which came under fire from conservative Catholics, was both highly religious and socially indignant. The priest, in his efforts to give of his best, is bitterly criticized; the message, that Christian charity is more important than the letter of the church law, was obvious. *The Love and the Loss* (1951), published here only 10 years later, was certainly a novel of social protest, although the main interest lies in the brilliant and subtle portrayal of the strange female protagonist. The book is set in Montreal, of whose café soci-

ety it gives an incomparably vivid impression.

Of his 13 novels it is, however, *The Many Coloured Coat* (1960) that is regarded as his finest (it appeared here in 1966). This, which combines a powerful naturalism with a rare and intuitive sense of Christian compassion and what it truly means, is the story (as the title implies) of a gifted and beloved man who drifts into good fortune, but has many bitter trials on the way. The novel has been acclaimed for the picture it gives of urban life which it depicts as being both squalid and full of beautiful moments (as of true communication between people). His fine and craftsmanlike short stories were collected in *Stories* (1959), in this country in two volumes, 1963-4. This was followed by a further collection, *No Man's Meat*, and *The Enchanted Pimp*, published in

Canada only in 1978.

Morley Edward Callaghan was of Irish descent on both sides. He was educated at St Michael's College in the University of Toronto, graduating in 1925. He then trained as a lawyer at the Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, obtaining his LLB in 1928. He was admitted to the Ontario Bar in the same year.

Callaghan had already served on a newspaper, the *Toronto Daily Star*, between university and law school, and had met Ernest Hemingway, who encouraged him. In 1928 he decided to become a full-time writer, and went to live in Paris for a year, where he met most of the American writers then living there, and of whom he left such a vivid and discerning record in *That Summer in Paris*. But during the 1930s he did sporadically practise law, though he devoted most of his time to

writing. During the second world war he worked with the Canadian navy on assignment for Canada's national film board.

Callaghan was always a devout Roman Catholic, but never one uncritical (if, usually, only by implication) of certain of the more rigid aspects of the administration of his church. Callaghan's earlier stories and novels did not really show his potential. He was very much the disciple of his friend Hemingway, as well as of Erskine Caldwell and even of William Faulkner. He wrote in clipped sentences, with a deliberately cold objectivity, although critics already noted a "lyrical sympathy". He also wrote two plays, both produced in Toronto — his home for virtually the whole of his life — a book for children, and the commentary for a book, *Winter*, of evocative photographs by John de Visser (1974).

Although Callaghan has not had the recognition he deserves outside Canada and in some quarters of the United States, it can only be a matter of time for his oeuvre to be recognised as belonging to the very best Roman Catholic tradition of our century. Among several studies of his work, the most perceptive essay appeared in Edmund Wilson's *O Canada*.

Callaghan was in his younger days a "short, stocky man, with black, curly hair, a small moustache, and bright blue eyes". He was an outstanding athlete at college, and an effective public speaker. He was universally liked and admired for his modesty and for his sympathetic nature. He received several Canadian honours, including the Governor-General's Award (1952). In 1967, however, he publicly refused the Medal of Service in a Canadian honours list which had been instituted for that year's centenary celebrations, on the grounds that such awards set up a pecking order among writers.

In 1929 he married the former Lorente Florence Dee. He is survived by their two sons.

## SUKHAMOY CHAKRAVARTY

Sukhamoy Chakravarty, one of the leading Indian economists of his generation, died in Delhi aged 56 on August 22. He was born in Bengal on July 26, 1934.

HIGHLY regarded as an academic economist, Sukhamoy Chakravarty like Maynard Keynes was able successfully to bridge the gap between academia and practical affairs. For over 20 years he was the principal figure in Indian economic planning, either as a member of India's Planning Commission or as one of its chief advisers. At his death he was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to the Indian Prime Minister, serving under three successive prime ministers, and also a professor at the Delhi School of Economics where he did a full stint as a devoted lecturer and researcher.

Chakravarty was a civilised, learned person. He was widely read in his chosen subject and in philosophy, physics, and

mathematics. He saw parallels and inter-relationships within and between disciplines which would have eluded less gifted minds. He took great delight in clearing intellectual hurdles, always looking for fresh ideas to discuss and new papers to read.

After a brilliant undergraduate career, Chakravarty went to Rotterdam to take up a PhD with Jan Tinbergen, for whom he had the greatest respect and affection, something warmly reciprocated by the Dutchman. His dissertation was on the theory of planning. After Rotterdam Chakravarty went to a teaching post at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There he impressed Paul Samuelson as an outstandingly intelligent and original economic theorist.

A career in the United States Ivy League universities would have been his for the asking as he wrote seminal papers in the early 1960s on optimal growth and the theory

of planning. But he chose instead to return to India, where he joined the Planning Commission. He combined the roles of gifted economist and concerned citizen in a democratic society, trying to ally growth processes with equity for all its citizens.

His experience of the practical details and difficulties of planning made him, however, sceptical of the role of economic theory in concrete situations. Chakravarty established for himself a pragmatic structure within which to think about planning, taking into account political, sociological, and historical constraints — and he was able to maintain throughout all the changes of those years his independence and integrity. Although planning is unfashionable nowadays, Chakravarty's Radhakrishnan Lectures, delivered at Oxford University in 1985 (subsequently published by the OUP), remain the most thoughtful and articulate defence of four decades of Indian planning. He was also author, with Tinbergen and others, of *Reshaping the International Order* (1977). Although he was a devoted admirer of his neoclassical mentors, Tinbergen and Samuelson, he also felt a special affinity for the Cambridge school of Staff, Joan Robinson, and Kaldor.

Chakravarty was elected a Fellow of the Econometric Society in 1969, was a Nehru Visiting Professor at Cambridge and the Alfred Marshall Lecturer in Economics at the same university in 1987-88. In 1983 he was elected vice-president of the International Economic Association, serving until 1986 and made honorary president the following year.

Sukhamoy Chakravarty was personally an unassuming man with a wry sense of humour, approachable by students, colleagues, and friends alike. In 1957 he married Lalita Bhaduri, and they had one daughter.

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Even so this opposition of Mars will be a favourable one, the best until the year 2001. In 1988 Mars was closer and reached 24 seconds of arc across but was rather low down in the sky for northern

observers. The 1990 apparition is better in that respect with Mars being almost as high in the sky as possible about the time of opposition and closest approach.

Oppositions of Mars occur every two years and two months as the Earth, moving faster in a smaller orbit, takes this time to catch up and overtake the red planet. The orbit of Mars is more elliptical than that of the Earth and, some other planets and its distance from the Sun varies from 207 million km at perihelion (its nearest) to 250 million km at aphelion (its farthest).

When an opposition occurs near the time of Mars' perihelion in August or September, a close approach to the Earth is possible, only 58 million kilometres (36 million miles) as in 1988 when Mars reached 24 seconds of arc across or one third larger than in 1990. In 1990 the minimum distance will be 78 million km or 48 million miles. The planet is only half the diameter of the Earth at 6,800 km or 4,200 miles but having no seas has a larger land surface waiting to be explored.

The following Deputy Lieutenants of Bedfordshire have been appointed: Mrs Angela P Farnsworth of Bedford; Major James H Hall of Maudslayi; Mr E Dudley M Pearce of Biddenham; Mr George T Penderick of Leighton Buzzard; Lieutenant Colonel Cecil E Tanner of Kempston; and Mr John Welle of Shelton, Cambridgeshire.

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## The night sky in September

By MICHAEL J HENDRIE

ASTRONOMY CORRESPONDENT

MERCURY is at inferior conjunction on the 8th and then becomes a morning star reaching greatest western elongation (180°) on the 24th. It rises an hour and a half before the Sun and brightens to -1.0 magnitude by the 30th, providing the best opportunity of the year to see Mercury in the morning sky. The planet passes 3 degrees to the South of Venus on the 14th/15th. The Moon is nearby on the 17th.

Venus is a morning star of -3.9 magnitude but continues to close with the Sun during September, rising only an hour before sunrise at the end of the month when it will be seen only in strong twilight. Venus passes just to the north of the bright star Regulus in the constellation Leo on the 6th/7th.

Mars is in Taurus near the Pleiades brightening to -1.0 magnitude by the 30th passing to the north of Aldebaran on the 24th/25th. Though still a morning star (crossing the meridian after midnight) it rises by 20h late in the month. The Moon passes to the north on the 10th/11th.

Jupiter is a -1.9 magnitude morning star in Cancer rising soon after midnight by the 30th. The waning crescent Moon passes just to the south on the morning of the 15th.

Saturn is stationary on the 23rd. The 0.4 magnitude planet sets about 22h 30m in late September. The Moon is nearby on August 31st/September 1st and again on the 28th.

Uranus is stationary on the 14th and sets about an hour before Saturn. At about 6 magnitude and being low in



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the middle of London at 23h (11 pm) on the 15th. The scale is in degrees. The diagram is a circular map of the sky, with the Earth at the center. The stars are represented by dots of varying sizes, indicating their magnitude. The planets are also shown, with their positions relative to the stars and the Moon. The diagram is a useful tool for astronomers to plan their observations.

the sky it requires binoculars or a telescope. Moon nearby on the 27th.

Neptune is stationary on the 23rd. The 8 magnitude planet always requiring optical aid. Moon nearby on the 27th.

The Moon: full Moon, 5d 02h; last quarter, 11d 21h; new Moon, 19d 01h; first quarter, 27d 02h.

The Earth: the Autumn Equinox, when the Sun crosses the Equator from north to south, occurs this year at 23d 07h.

Sunset on the 1st is at 18h 50m and on the 30th at 17h 40m while sunrise is at 05h 10m and 06h 00m on the same dates. Astronomical Twilight ends at 21h 00m early in and

at 19h 30m late in the month and begins at 03h 00m and 04h 05m.

The eclipsing variable star Algol in Perseus fades from its usual brightness of 2.1 to 3.4 magnitude every 69 hours taking about five hours to fade and another five hours to recover normal brightness. It can be seen at its faintest in September about the following times: 1d 14h, 13d 02h and 15d 22h.

This month the prettiest groupings involving the planets will be in the morning sky. The month begins with Venus near the eastern horizon before dawn and Jupiter well up in the east near the Praesepe ("the Beehive") star cluster.

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## ARTS

THEATRE: GLASGOW

## Running on an alternative track

A disused tram depot has become one of Britain's most exciting theatres, reports Robert Gore Langton

**T**ramway Theatre, which today announces its new season, was formerly the home of 4,000 horses and 385 trams. Once the heart of Victorian Glasgow's transport system, the cathedral-sized building still seems to echo to the sounds of trams and the clatter of hooves.

After the last tram disappeared in 1962, the building became the city's museum of transport, but when the museum moved its premises to Glasgow's west end, a demolition order was nailed to the Tramway. Saved at the eleventh hour from the wreckers' ball, the building is now host to a top line-up from the European theatrical avant-garde. It is a prize example of Glasgow's urban and artistic facility as the European City of Culture 1990.

The Tramway promises to be as controversial as the Citizens' Theatre in the Gorbals became in the 1970s. As a building it is vast. It has movable seating for 750, a huge area for visual arts exhibitions, and acres of surrounding land ripe for exploitation. By fluke, the place also has a superb acoustic. The rough ambience provides a stage that, it is claimed, is infinitely adaptable: the Tramway management offers its artists *carte blanche*.

The odd history of the space links it to other abandoned industrial sites — gas works, slaughter houses, factories — dotted around Europe, into which directors have moved to experiment with a new visual theatrical vocabulary. Artistic policy is shaped by the building. It does not look like a conventional theatre, and does not intend to behave like one.

Indeed, the three main works which will see the year out are by companies intent to redefine the word "theatre". From October through to December, the Wooster Group — New York's provocative performance ensemble — will present a retrospective trilogy of its work. Peter Brook returns to Glasgow, promising quantities of sand and an international cast to stage *The Tempest* in French; and Robert Lepage, Canada's theatri-



One of the large exhibition spaces in the Tramway, here accommodating David Mach's installation, "Here to Stay"

cal wizard, brings *Tectonic Plates*, apparently about "collision deep beneath the earth's landmass". These companies will also work with Scottish performers in the new season, which also includes experimental art shows.

Peter Brook's epic version of the *Mahabharata* in 1987 gave the building its stay of execution. He was lured to Glasgow, fell in love with the space, and more or less recreated Paris's Bouffes du Nord Theatre within it. Having invited him, Robert Palmer, overall director of Glasgow 1990, remembers asking himself a couple of questions: "Will people come and see a show like this? Will Glasgow, a socialist and populist city, put up with an elitist and esoteric eight-hour version of a Sanskrit poem?" In fact Brook's show was a huge success, and led to the conviction that the building should be maintained as a 1990 project.

Palmer now believes that "the use of an alternative space such as the Tramway has attracted an alternative audience — people that don't go to, say, the King's Theatre. There's no alienation induced by the gift and plush of the opera house. We also felt that the work must suit the physicality of the building and its sense of adventure. Therefore it is often controversial and, in a design sense, spectacular."

Tramway is one of several Glasgow sites that has been adopted for theatrical purposes. On the Clyde, for example, at the former Harland & Wolff shipyard,

audiences are about to sit amid 30 tonnes of steel as a ship is reconstructed around their cars.

Neil Wallace, who is Palmer's co-director and the driving force behind the Tramway's management, is a passionate advocate of the new work outside the classical mainstream tradition. He paints a picture of Glaswegian generosity and enlightenment, in contrast to what he sees as the near-comic parsimony of Edinburgh. "It's all down to the pragmatism of the city and regional councils. They agreed to pound-for-pound funding in ten minutes of the meeting. Where else can you get that sort of a commitment? Not in Edinburgh, not in London. The *Mahabharata* was one of dozens of projects that London missed out on, because it doesn't have a single-tier authority fighting for its cultural interests. Tramway is nationally important. If this building were in London you would never stop hearing about it."

Foreign performers share a joke that Britain and Albania are the only two countries in which they cannot perform. When looking at the provision for foreign theatre in Britain, it is apparent how far we have sunk from the glory days of Sir Peter Daubeny's World Theatre seasons. Britain now exports theatre but hosts little: most of that is restricted to the three weeks of the official Edinburgh Festival, the National Theatre's brief foreign season and the heroic biennial London International Festival of Theatre. Riverside



Tramway: Popular because there is "no alienation induced by the gift and plush of the opera house"

Studios in Hammersmith, the only venue that bears comparison with Tramway, has slipped from being a powerful theatrical force. The smaller London venues host fine work, but nothing of any scale.

Wallace, who has been campaigning for large-scale imports, has won public funds and sponsorship for each show, a difficult task, given the experimental nature of the work. "Unless there's produc-

tion funding, the building is useless except for low-budget, large-scale concerts. I believe Tramway can become a flagship for new forces in performance theatre which will, I hope, affect our Scottish theatre community."

The excitement of such a bold venture is mixed with curiosity. What will Glaswegians make of the encounters with the rubbish-strewn sets and nudity of the avant-garde? "There's a much

more positive response even if they don't always like what they see," says Palmer. "Glaswegians have rarely had the opportunity to be exposed to European work. Their response is fairly innocent. They are not embarrassed about enjoying the work; equally they don't stay when they want to leave. They have a wonderful lack of concern for what good art is or isn't. The building encourages that."

## CRITICS' CHOICE: CLASSICAL MUSIC

## CONCERTS

**ROTTERDAM IN LONDON:** The Rotterdam Philharmonic brings a debut for the Dutch violinist Isabelle van Keulen in Mozart's D major Concerto (K 218). Then Mahler's massive Sixth Symphony, with which Rotterdam's chief conductor, James Conlon, seeks to continue the Dutch tradition of exceptional Mahler performance. Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (071 823 9999), tonight, 7.30pm, £3.50-£16. Also tomorrow, in Britten (with pianist Peter Donohoe) and Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony.

**ZUKERMAN DOUBLE:** Pinchas Zukerman directs the English Chamber Orchestra as well as joining Neel Black in Bach's C major and D minor Concertos in D minor, and taking the solo spot in Dvořák's *Romance*, Op 11. He conducts Stravinsky's homage to the 18th century in the *Pulcinella Suite* and ends with Schubert's Third Baryton Suite, Salzburg, London EC2 (071 638 8891), tonight, 7.45pm, £5-£16.

**ALTERNATIVE BERLIN:** Across what was the Berlin divide, the (East) Berlin Symphony flourished under a young chief conductor, Claus Peter Flor, who now brings them to wind up the Edinburgh Festival in the first of two concerts, Rudolf Firsiroti in Martin's Third Piano Concerto, written for him in 1948, is framed by Mozart's Symphony 34 in C (K 338) and Richard Strauss's *Death and Transfiguration*. Usher Hall (as above), Fri, 8pm, £5-£16. Also Sun, A Cornet Recital (Brahms) with Arleen Auger, Thomas Allen.

**STEPPING OUT:** Composer Roger Marsh gives a pre-Prom talk (6.15pm) for the premiere of his BBC commission, *Stepping Out*, which he describes as "rhythmic and wheeling dance music, around a centrally placed bass drum and solo piano (Martin Roscoe). Lothar Zagrosek conducts the BBC Symphony with soprano Lynne Dawson to sing Ravel's haunting *Shéhérazade* songs. Also Schubert's Fifth Symphony and Ravel's *La Valse*. Albert Hall (as above), Fri, 7.30pm, £3.50-£12.

**NORTHAMPTON SERIES:** Howard Shelley is both conductor and soloist with the English Sinfonia to launch a subscription series of 17 concerts featuring different orchestras. Shelley plays and directs Mozart's haunting C major Piano Concerto (K 467) and Concerto Rondo (K 386) and conducts Beethoven's *Cello Concerto* and Seventh Symphony. Derrigate, Guildhall Road, Northampton (0604 24811), Sat, 7.30pm, £7-£13.

**GOETHE SYMPHONY:** A BBC Proms commission went to a composer outside the UK this year and the Danish Poul Ruders responded with a large-scale Symphony bearing a motto from Goethe: "The music is the spirit — disappearing into death". He gives a pre-concert talk (6.15pm) before Michael Schornwandt conducts the BBC Symphony for the premiere, plus the Hungarian Dances for soloist in Bartók's Third Piano Concerto and works by Schubert and Beethoven. Albert Hall (as above), Mon, 7.30pm, £3.50-£12.

NOEL GOODWIN

## RECITALS

**JANACEK AND PROTEGE:** The veteran Czech pianist Rudolf Firsiroti once pupil and friend of the composer Janáček, gives a long-awaited Edinburgh Festival recital. He plays Janáček's own Piano Sonata and "On the Overgrown Path", as well as works by Martinů, Dvořák and Smetana. Queen's Hall, South Clerk Street, Edinburgh (031 225 5756), Wed, 11am, £3-£8.

**FORTEPIANO BEETHOVEN:** Melvyn Tan brings his period instrument insights to four of Beethoven's Sonatas in a recital in the Duke of Norfolk's Private Chapel, as part of the Arundel Festival. Arundel Castle, Sussex (0803 883474), Fri, 7.15pm, £5.

**GLENNIE'S PERCUSSION:** Evelyn Glennie, the virtuoso deaf percussionist, gives an exciting morning festival recital of music including Minnie Maki's *Marmite* Sonata and John McLeod's *Song of Dionysus*. She also gives a concert this afternoon in the form of a masterclass. Queen's Hall (as above), Thurs, 11am, £5. Read Concert Hall, Brixton Square, Tues, 3pm, £5.

ARLEEN AS MIGNON: Arleen Auger, the Royal Wedding soprano of honeyed phrasing and ringing top register, turns to Ravel (Five Greek Songs), Hugo Wolf (Four Mignon Songs), Strauss and Mahler for her Edinburgh Festival recital, accompanied by Irwin Gage. Queen's Hall (as above), Fri, 11am, £5-£8.

HILARY FINCH

## BRIEFING

## Flavour of the year

THERE is no chance of Glyndebourne's patrons forgetting that 1991 is the bicentenary of Mozart's death: the Sussex house has now confirmed that its entire repertoire next summer will be Mozart. Of the six productions, just two will be new. Simon Rattle conducts  *Così fan tutte*, now to be staged by Trevor Nunn following Sir Peter Hall's resignation as artistic director. Nicholas Hytner (tipped by some as Hall's successor) will stage *La clemenza di Tito*, which Andrew Davis will conduct. The latter opera has never been seen at Glyndebourne. The four revivals are Peter Sellars's  *Magic Flute* (Sellars is to "develop" his dialogue-shorn production), Hall's *Figaro* and *Giovanni*, and Nunn's *Idomeneo*.

Glyndebourne has also commissioned six present-day British composers to write serenades that use Mozart operas as a reference, to be played "in the gardens or foyers" before the relevant operas.

## Wagoner walks

ONLY a year after taking over as artistic director of London Contemporary Dance Theatre, Dan Wagoner is suddenly resigning to return to America. A company announcement said Wagoner is retiring "as a result of personal commitments in New York" and will leave after the Sadler's Wells season in December. Wagoner has introduced his own works into the company's repertoire, but his frequent absences meant the daily artistic life of the company was left increasingly in the hands of Jonathan Lunn, the recently appointed associate artistic director. Wagoner is currently in London rehearsing LCDT in a new work to be included in the company's autumn British tour.

## Turtle waters

NOT often does the film industry enter into dialogue with the water authorities. However, the imminent British release of *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles* (renamed *Hero Turtles* for this country) has set the water men on edge. After the copycat capers inspired by *Batman*, which led some youngsters to jump from bedroom windows, young American children are now talking to the sewers, emulating the subterranean life of their hardbacked heroes. The British water authorities are understandably nervous about a new generation of water-babies, and are contemplating asking the

distributors, Virgin Vision, to issue a safety warning with the film. So if pre-teens wearing bandanas are spotted lifting manhole covers, they are probably just more turtle "wannabes" looking for the lowlife.

## No opera venue

THE latest project to give Edinburgh an opera house has failed. The Old Empire Theatre — presently used as a bingo hall — had been offered to the city for £2 million by Mecca. An enthusiastic pressure group had drawn up plans to renovate the theatre and extend the stage. However, the leader of the Labour-controlled district council, Mark Lazarowicz, and the chairman of the recreation committee, Paolo Vestri — both strong supporters of the plan — found themselves constrained by their less arts-supportive colleagues, and voted last week in favour of a motion deferring commitment. Since the option on the building expires this week, the project is now effectively dead.

## Tara to close?

TARA ARTS, Britain's leading multi-cultural theatre company, is facing the closure of its London base if threatened cuts in subsidy by its local council, Wandsworth, go ahead. The company's director, Jatinder Verma, says the loss of the £55,000 annual subsidy would have "a disastrous effect". Tara Arts has won wide acclaim and numerous awards for its innovative touring productions over the last 13 years. Its adaptation of *Tartuffe* with an all-Asian cast has been in repertoire at the National Theatre this year, and in September the company will represent Britain at the Christchurch Festival of Theatre in New Zealand.



**SADLER'S WELLS**  
Friday 31 August 7.30pm  
Saturday 1 September 7.30pm  
Box Office 071-278 8916  
Tickets £4 to £16

## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL: DANCE

Three of the four operas brought to this year's Edinburgh Festival from Bratislava feature ballet prominently: *Faust* and *Prince Igor* last week, and last night's *The Whirlpool*, a Slovak creation in folkloric style. However, the ballet company did not give a programme of its own.

How successful its productions would be can only be guessed; we have no chance to find out. They have in repertoire, for instance, a *Giselle* staged after Alicia Alonso's version by a ballet master from Cuba. Libor Vaculik, the young choreographer who did the dances for *Faust*, has since produced *The Lady of the Camellias* to music by Liszt and Wagner. Other recent creations range from the Verdi *Requiem* to Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*.

In *Faust*, the nature of the dancing was dictated by Jozef Bednarik's brilliantly wilful production, with its circusy comic overtones. This makes the series of contrasted erotic duets for *Walpurgis Night* more effective theatrically than choreographically (although the folksy third number is done with flair). The

## Back seat for ballet

John Percival on the Slovak National Ballet company, currently performing in Edinburgh

three devils who accompany Mephisto everywhere create a vividly sinister effect. Peter Mikulas, who sings the role, admits he is still scared of them. Mario Radacovsky, Irina Cernikova and Jozef Soltas carry off those roles admirably.

Karol Toth, until recently director of the ballet company, has markedly adapted the Fokine choreography for the Pukotian Dances in *Prince Igor* mainly by reallocating the roles. However, only the first dance — the one for Pukotian girls while Konchakova waits for sunset — has substantially changed its character, becoming both more tripping and more languorous. It was excellently led by Nora Gallovicova.

The energy and spirit of the dancers brings the curtain down on Act II to tremendous applause. The Slovak opera and ballet

such as Popp, Gruberova, Benckova and others spring to mind, and quite a few of the Edinburgh casts are on the rosters of Covent Garden or Opera North.

Now there is a real fear of losing dancers too. None of those performing in Edinburgh appear to be future international stars, although perhaps other roles would show them off to better advantage. However, there is great deal of talent among the younger dancers, who may be attracted to German theatres, where pay is about three times as much as it is in Bratislava.

The niche which the Slovak Ballet has found for itself in the country's life is mainly that of dramatic use of classical technique. Prague concentrates on the classics and a far more dance is on an amateur basis.

The great role model for young choreographers in Czechoslovakia is Jiri Kylian, their compatriot who directs Netherlands Dance Theatre. If one of them can develop even half his flair, Bratislava's problems may be solved, provided he or she would stay at home, or at least commute.

HILARY FINCH

## American Express Bank Gold Card Overdraft Account

With effect from 28th August 1990 the rates of interest applicable to American Express Bank Gold Card Overdraft accounts detailed below are to be increased and the Agreements with all holders of such accounts will be so varied.

For Overdraft facilities granted prior to 1st February 1989

the monthly interest rate will be 1.79% effective Annualised Interest Rate 23.6%.

For Overdraft facilities granted on or after 1st February 1989:

Overdraft Limit	Monthly Interest Rate	Annualised Interest Rate
£0 - £5,000	1.80%	23.8%
£5,001 - £10,000	1.79%	23.6%

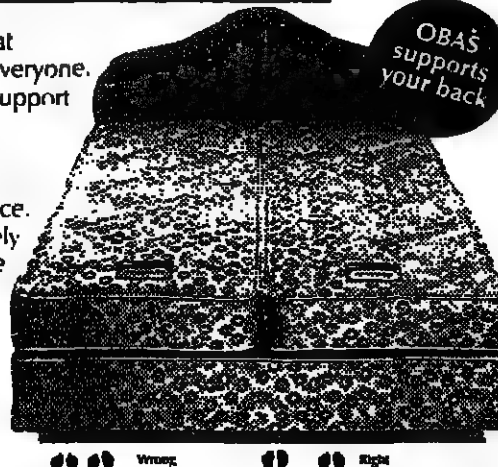
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# BUSINESS

TUESDAY AUGUST 28 1990

## S African economic reforms on way

By OUR CITY STAFF

SOUTH Africa plans to unveil reforms to boost the economy, create jobs and generate prosperity, the economic co-ordination minister, Wim de Villiers, has announced.

The reforms will focus strongly on market policies, aiming to raise productivity, curb government spending and reduce inflation, he said.

The aim is "to achieve and maintain the highest possible economic growth in so far as it is reconcilable with the maximum creation of jobs and prosperity," Mr de Villiers said in a speech at Johannesburg.

Government sources said the new policy proposals could be ready within a month.

Mr de Villiers said the economy, currently in recession, had expanded on average only 1.3 per cent a year during the Eighties.

The proposed restructuring programme laid stress on the country's strategic advantages in mineral wealth, farming, and existing electricity, transport and communications infrastructure, Mr de Villiers said.

## ASB to hold accounts talks

THE Accounting Standards Board is to conduct a series of discussions on the functions of the balance sheet before considering proposals for changes in accounting standards inherited from its predecessor, the Accounting Standards Committee.

This follows an Institute of Chartered Accountants' recommendation that controversial proposals on the treatment of goodwill - including brand names - be deferred until questions in accounting standards which should be decided first.

The ASB wants to test members' attitudes before publishing firm proposals.

## Farrand again

DR Julian Farrand, the Insurance Ombudsman since January 1989, has been re-appointed for another two years from January 1991.

## THE POUND

### CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar (+0.0255)

W German mark 3.0298 (+0.0587)

Exchange index 97.0 (+1.7)

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1616.8 (-32.1)

FT-SE 100 2086.4 (-90.5)

Monday's trading

New York Dow Jones 2627.48 (+94.56)

Tokyo Nikkei Ave 25141.75 (+976.00)

## INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 15%  
3-month interbank 14 1/2-14 3/4%  
3-month eligible bills 14 1/2-14 3/4%  
US: Prime Rate 10%  
Federal Funds 8%  
3-month Treasury Bills 7.53-7.51%  
30-year bonds 9 1/2-9 3/4%

## CURRENCIES

London: New York  
£: \$1.9455  
£: DM1.0289  
£: Sfr1.2457  
£: FF10.1622  
£: Yen144.37  
£: Index 97.01  
ECU 10.867758  
SDR 10.714113  
ECU 45.9397

## GOLD

London Fixing:  
AM \$412.00; PM \$410.30  
Close \$410.75-411.25 (2210-25)  
210 75 11  
New York:  
Comex \$400.40-400.90

## NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Oct) \$25.90bbl (\$30.10)  
Brent (Nov) \$25.90bbl (\$30.10)  
↑ Denotes Friday's close

## TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.44	2.44	2.48
Austria Sch	22.10	22.10	22.10
Belgium Fr	2.36	2.36	2.36
Canada Cdn	7.45	7.45	7.45
Denmark Kr	10.54	10.54	10.54
Finland Mk	5.94	5.94	5.94
France Fr	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany DM	3.04	3.04	3.04
Greece Dr	15.75	15.75	15.75
Hong Kong \$	1.17	1.17	1.17
Ireland Pn	2.40	2.40	2.40
Italy Lira	200.50	200.50	200.50
Japan Yen	3.35	3.35	3.35
Netherlands Gld	2.20	2.20	2.20
Norway Kr	27.50	27.50	27.50
Portugal Esc	5.15	5.15	5.15
South Africa Rd	1.55	1.55	1.55
Spain Ptas	11.50	11.50	11.50
Sweden Kr	2.38	2.38	2.38
Switzerland Fr	2.50	2.50	2.50
Turkey Lira	2.03	2.03	2.03
USA \$	2.50	2.50	2.50
Yugoslavia Dnr	25.50	25.50	25.50

OS

## Wall St leaps 80 points but dollar hits low

By OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

STOCK markets staged a sharp recovery round the world on hopes of higher oil supplies, but the dollar continued to fall. Share prices opened sharply higher on Wall Street, sending the Dow Jones index up more than 80 points to 2,613 by early afternoon. Bond prices also moved up. But gold fell \$12.6 to \$405.5 an ounce.

The recovery in New York came after an even bigger rally in Tokyo, where the Nikkei average rose by 976 points to 25,142. The 4 per cent movement was the ninth biggest one-day rise on record.

But the dollar continued to fall in world markets that were all operating except for London and Hong Kong. The dollar touched a post-war low of DM1.5384 in Frankfurt, losing almost two pence from Friday's close and temporarily breaching the record low of DM1.54, set last Thursday.

The dollar opened somewhat better in New York after the rise in share prices, trading at DM1.5512, although this was still below Friday's close. Sterling edged ahead from \$1.9400 to \$1.9445.

The dollar's weakness followed strong evidence that the Federal Reserve open market committee had reached no firm conclusions about interest rates at its private monthly policy meeting a week ago.

From the Fed's market actions after the meeting, it is now clear that it decided against any cuts in American interest rates while the tension

in the Gulf is at such a pitch, fearing any move may simply fuel more uncertainty in already worried financial markets. There will be no early rise in interest rates either, leaving the Fed's official rate at 8 per cent.

Market evidence was backed up by reports of an economists' meeting at which Fed officials participated. One was quoted as saying: "It is fairly well accepted that monetary policy reacting to supply shocks is not appropriate."

In minutes, released last week from its July policy meeting, the Fed acknowledged: "There is little evidence of significant changes in the trend in inflation." This has confirmed market sentiment that Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, remained more worried about the threat of recession than any resurgence in inflation at that time. Mr Greenspan has not commented on the economy since before the invasion of Kuwait.

American inflation is 4.5 per cent. This is tipped to rise to 5.1 per cent because of the higher oil prices. In the first six months of this year the American economy grew at a rate of 1.5 per cent and, while Wall Street expects a slowdown in the second half, the Fed is keeping to its 1990 full-year growth projection of between 1.5 and 2 per cent.

Figures released yesterday showed that American personal income rose by 0.6 per cent and personal spending by 0.5 per cent during July. Analysts had expected gains of about 0.4 per cent.

The full effect of the Middle

East conflict on the American economy is still uncertain, although some sectors have already moved, fearing a cutback in consumer purchases. The car industry has cut production this quarter with further cuts expected.

An oil price of \$26 a barrel will add about \$35 billion to the cost of oil products in America amounting to an effective tax which may curtail spending in other areas.

The weakness in the dollar against major currencies has compounded the Fed's problems. A weak dollar would tend to encourage higher-priced imports and much depends on whether American demand is strong enough to accept these price increases.

The latest GNP figures disappointed many economists who anticipated an upward revision in response to improvements in consumer spending and exports. Instead, these gains were overshadowed by a downward revision in business inventories, drawing a growing number of economic and political experts into the camp of those who predict a recession for America this year.

"From the data, it is easy to read that the momentum of the economy was sliding in the second quarter, and it is not hard to see that we are heading toward a recession," Allen Sinai, an economist for the Boston Company, said.

"We are absolutely going into recession now," James Schlesinger, a former energy and defence secretary to President Jimmy Carter, said.

World markets, page 19

## Oil falls on higher quota hopes



Opec Gulf watch: Hisham Nazer, centre, the Saudi oil minister, with his bodyguards, in Vienna, yesterday

INTERNATIONAL oil prices fell sharply as the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) moved closer to sanctioning higher quotas to compensate for the loss of oil from Iraq and Kuwait during the Bank holiday weekend.

American crude oil futures fell \$3.79 to \$27.12, amid heavy selling in New York. October crude oil futures dipped as low as \$26.4.

The decline was attributed to renewed hopes of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and the prospect of increased oil supplies from Opec states. Last week, oil traded at a four-and-a-half year high of \$32.35.

In London, October Brent was assessed at \$26.95 a barrel, down \$3 from Friday's American close, although prices were largely notional because of the absence of British traders during the Bank holiday weekend.

In Vienna, where Opec is staging an informal meeting to discuss the Gulf situation, Iran softened its stance towards increased production, paving the way for agreement with Saudi Arabia.

Members appeared close to approving higher quotas for Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates, which have ample spare

capacity, until Iraq and Kuwait resumed oil exports, although Hisham Nazer, the Saudi oil minister, remained cautious. "We are still talking," he said.

Saudi Arabia has been accused by hawkish states, such as Iran, of bowing to pressure from the United States for increased output. However, their opposition to new quotas is tempered by the realisation that Saudi Arabia may open the taps, regardless of Opec's official stance, and threaten the cartel's long-term existence.

Opec will stress that priority should be given to developing

nations adversely affected by higher oil prices and insist that industrial countries should make use of their substantial stocks.

Ten of the 11 Opec nations represented in Vienna have agreed in principle to new quotas.

Iran remains opposed to an immediate increase but has conceded that output should be lifted in the fourth quarter of the year, when winter stock-building is under way in the northern hemisphere.

Iraq is not represented in Vienna, but a Libyan delegation was expected to attend the talks today.

## Skipton buys B&C mortgage processor

By OUR CITY STAFF

SKIPTON Building Society has agreed to buy Mortgage Systems, the country's biggest specialist processor of other lenders' mortgages, from the administrators of British & Commonwealth, the collapsed financial services conglomerate.

Mortgage Systems has £3 billion of mortgages under management, mostly new mortgage business for foreign banks and for insurance companies, including Lloyds Abbey Life.

Skipton already owns Home Loan Management, the second largest company in the business. It handles £1 billion of mortgages for other groups, including Kleinwort Benson and Co-op Bank, and has specialised in taking on other companies' existing mortgage books.

Including its own £2 billion mortgage book, Skipton will now handle £6 billion of mortgages. Both companies will continue to operate. B&C is thought to have paid about £20 million to buy Mortgage Systems in a more buoyant market, but the administrators may have recovered only about a third of this in the sale.

Another building society, Bristol & West, is expected to be confirmed as the purchaser of Hampton's, the leading estate agents, the latest in a string of sales of British & Commonwealth's long list of subsidiaries.

## Call to arms puts US banks under pressure from old law

FROM JOHN DURIE IN NEW YORK

AMERICAN banks are worried that an old law may cost them millions of dollars as the American government calls up reserves for the armed forces' effort in the Middle East.

The Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act 1940 allows armed services personnel to limit rates they pay on personal debts to 6 per cent, as long as these were incurred before the servicemen joined up.

The law was set when interest rates were only 4 per cent and was aimed at ensuring volunteers did not suffer undue hardship by fighting in

the second world war. Interest rates on credit cards now average 19 per cent, and those on most personal loans are more than 10 per cent.

Reserve forces could therefore claim a cut in interest rates being charged on past debts.

Many reserves now in professional practice joined to take advantage of cheaper armed forces student loans when studying. While they are worried they will have to turn this cheap money into actual military service, the forgotten law may prove a bonus.

American banks are lobbying in Washington for a change in the law to reflect present interest rates.

Mark Burneko, an American Bankers Association spokesman, said the borrowers have to prove they suffered a financial hardship because they left their higher paid private sector jobs for the military. Others argue the burden of proof lies with the bankers, who would be faced with legal costs in disproving the reservists' claims.

While a congressional committee is reviewing the law, claims are pouring in to banks to take advantage of the existing law.

## Agreement in Geneva vital to December deadline

## Clearing Gatt's agricultural thorns

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

AT THE top of the stairs in the White House trade office is a noticeboard that grimly warns: "X days to Brussels". Each day whittles one unit off the X in the run-up to one of the biggest deadlines for world trade.

Barely 11 working weeks are left before the December 3 deadline for an agreement in Brussels on the most comprehensive attempt yet to resolve trade differences between 105 industrialized and developing countries.

The three days of talks that started in Geneva yesterday are aimed at jump-starting the final run on agriculture, the thorniest issue to have dogged meetings about the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the past three and a half years. Everyone recognizes that failure to reach an agreement on agriculture will end prospects of a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of the Gatt talks.

Some industrial countries are anxious to reach an accord on patents, financial services and investment, markets to which they want more access in the Third World. Jeff Lange, a former chief

trade counsel on the American Senate finance committee, said: "Just the sheer time is now a problem for them in Geneva. If they can't get over some hurdles, then we are going to run out of time. It's a real conundrum."

So far, the countries meeting under the auspices of the Gatt have shown little sign of moving toward concessions on agriculture, apart from an unexpected proposal last month by Raymond MacSharry, the farm commissioner for the European Community, on the size of cuts in farm support.

America and the Cairns group of leading food-exporting nations are demanding that Western Europe start dismantling its protectionist import quotas and export subsidies. Mr MacSharry's proposal provoked strong criticism from the Americans. The kindest description by an American trade official last week was a "good starting point" even if "too meagre by our standards".

The proposal contained the first figures put forward by an EC official on the size of cuts in farm support the Community might accept: 30 per cent between 1986 and 1996, implemented retrospectively so that between 10 and 15

per cent would have already occurred. Disent among EC members has reportedly symmetrized progress in the agriculture talks. One of the few items of good news amid the gloom is that Germany has brought forward elections this year from December to October. Trade negotiators feared the original date would tie up the energies of the Germans in the final weeks leading to the Gatt deadline.

Meanwhile, trade experts hope that a growing sense of urgency will galvanize Gatt's members into offering feasible concessions on agriculture by an October 1 deadline. Attempts to revitalize the talks ended with little progress a month ago in Geneva despite public statements of goodwill made at the mid-July summit of leading industrial powers.

A European official said: "There's a feeling (in the EC) that we should achieve something now and work on it later. But this does not appeal to the Americans, who want a maximalist approach."

For America's part, an official said: "It's important to understand that the United States and Europe are at least negotiating. What remains to be seen is how much movement we make."

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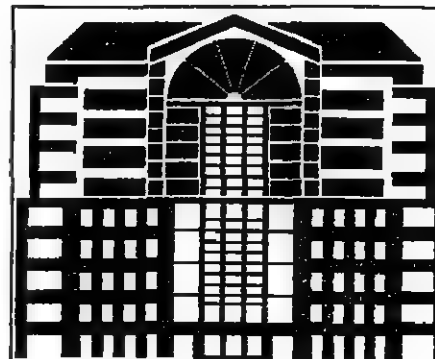
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## Recession in Brazil 'worst for ten years'

Rio de Janeiro  
PRESIDENT Fernando Collor de Mello's draconian anti-inflation plan, implemented in March, has triggered Brazil's worst recession in ten years, according to data from the government statistics institute.

In the three months since Senhor Collor froze a third of the nation's wealth, ended indexation of wages to prices and slashed government spending, Brazil's gross domestic product fell 8.3 per cent compared to the same period a year previously, the IBGE institute said.

Industry has been hit hardest. The freeze on liquidity meant a sharp fall in orders, which sent production crashing 16.9 per cent between April and June compared with the same period in 1989. Agricultural output slumped 5 per cent.

More serious for Senhor Collor are indications that price rises are again accelerating.

Brazil, which imports about 40 per cent of its oil needs, has also been hard hit by the Gulf situation. Apart from the inflationary pressure of higher oil prices, Brazil has to seek alternative crude supplies to replace the 160,000 barrels per day it bought from Iraq, its biggest single supplier before the United Nations embargo.

Brazilian exporters have also suffered because Iraq was an important market for Brazilian goods.

(Reuters)

## Wider window on equities for market-maker



Changing places: Peter Hogarth on the ninth floor of Exchange House yesterday

## SGST moves offices

SOCIÉTÉ Générale-Strauss Turbault is moving into bigger offices, just a month short of celebrating its first anniversary as a market-maker in United Kingdom equities (Matthew Bond writes).

Peter Hogarth, the chief executive, supervised the final stages of the group's move from Moorgate Place into two floors of Exchange House, an office block built above the railway lines at Liverpool Street station. The office includes a trading floor.

Having started by making markets in 23 stocks, SGST now runs a book on all

constituents of the FT-SE 100 "plus two or three others".

SGST's customers are primarily European institutions. "We have started to build a UK client base and now trade regularly with 36 of the top institutions," said Mr Hogarth.

David Attard heads equity sales, while research is under Paul Diggle. Both were formerly with Warburg Securities, as are a number of senior staff, including Nick Whitney, who before his period as managing director of Citicorp

Scrimgeour Vickers, was head of research at Warburg Securities. He now runs the group's computer modelling department.

The group is 60 per cent owned by Société Générale, Hambros Bank owning 17 per cent, and SGST's directors the rest. Its traditional strengths lie in trading derivatives, ranging from convertible shares to equity warrants, and from Eurobond warrants to financial futures.

SGST is expected to start market-making in options this autumn, filling the only gap in its derivative trading.

## Drive for growth hits mail order sales

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

THE mail order market is in a state of crisis according to Verdict, the market research group. Its annual survey of the sector shows that home shopping is struggling to find its role in the retail world.

Sales failed to grow last year, remaining at £3.9 billion. In real terms, after allowing for inflation, Verdict calculates that 1989 saw a downturn of 3.4 per cent.

The report says many of home shopping's problems have been caused by a frantic scramble for growth. Sales are achieved through agents who buy for themselves and often sell to family and friends. Excessive inducements have been offered by the mail order company to obtain new agents, many of whom have no real interest in anything beyond the initial free gift.

Great Universal Stores, the market leader, had a particularly bad year in 1989. Its share of the market fell by 3 per cent to 36.3 per cent, partly because it tried to upgrade its popular Kays catalogue even though customers liked it the way it was, according to Verdict.

The two mail order companies which are faring less badly are Sears' subsidiary Freemans and N Brown. Freemans agents are younger and less housebound than the average and are consequently 60 per cent more productive, says the report.

N Brown achieves the best margins in the sector and targets groups of people for whom home shopping is a real boon rather than a convenience. These groups include the elderly and disabled.

Verdict believes there is room for more carefully designed and targeted products in the market. However, it says the "mass audience" sector is now badly overcrowded.

## Oil smooths the way to a cut in base rates

Gilt analysts spent the first half of the year studying the geography of Eastern Europe but in the past three weeks, they have had to take a crash course in the geography of the Middle East. Surprisingly, economists have concluded that despite the dramatic Gulf developments, the outlook for British base rates has not changed: a fall is still expected. Even so, as far as the gilt market is concerned, higher oil prices only add to the gloom.

There are two schools of thought on the subject of base rates, but both reach the same conclusion. The first is that rates will fall as the economy shows confirmation of entering recession. The second is that rates must come down, as that is the only way the government can hope to win the next election. On these arguments, a higher petrol price could make a base rate cut more likely: on the one hand, it will tend to reinforce recessionary developments, on the other, it makes it even more necessary for the government to dangle a carrot to the electorate.

There is another way the oil price hike could realise a quick cut in base rates. As we have seen, investors have been searching for a safe haven alternative to the dollar because of worries about impending recession in America and the ballooning budget deficit. Sterling has been identified as such a safe haven because of the benefits to Britain from North Sea oil. This effect, with the impact on sentiment of entry to the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System, would push sterling to the top of its band and interest rates down.

The gilt market appears

to have taken a less sanguine view of events. Since the Iraqi army entered Kuwait, prices have fallen 25 per cent. However, this is not necessarily inconsistent with the view that the outlook for base rates is unchanged. Rather, the market is worried that the government is not going to meet the inflationary impact of higher oil prices with a tighter monetary policy. Hence the yield curve has become less steeply downward sloping.

Worries on this score are perfectly valid. Although the increases in unemployment have confirmed a sharp slowdown in the economy, there has still not been any sign that this is bringing down inflation. Again, most forecasts are optimistic, with many seeing 5 per cent as achievable next year. But such forecasts assume that the oil price hike will not have any knock-on effect on pay rises. Nearly all forecasts assume that the rate of increase in wages will be about the same or lower next year. While there are some grounds for thinking this likely - rising unemployment and the profits squeeze - all the evidence at the moment is that pay settlements are still escalating.

The situation has been exacerbated by the number of agreed index-linked pay deals, such as Vauxhall and Ford. These will set a going rate for others to aim for. The other groups that settled earlier in the year will also want to make up for the unexpected acceleration of inflation in the interim.

A strong pound, backed by ERM membership, should have some effect on wage bargaining. But the history of the wage-price mechanism has been that large increases in unemployment have always been necessary

to curtail wage pressures. Such a sharp rise in unemployment is unlikely, given the contracting labour supply, not to mention the proximity of the election. So we are unconvinced that ERM membership will work any quick miracles in the labour market. Indeed, it will make the balance of payments worse because the strong pound will hit export competitiveness.

When interest rates are finally cut, consumer spending - and imports - could rise sharply, backed by a recovery in the housing market. There are reasons for thinking that equity withdrawal from home ownership is an asymmetric process: when the market is in decline homeowners do not put equity back into their homes but when the market picks up they will be keen to remove equity again.

Demographic factors that helped to boost equity withdrawal during the early Eighties are still with us and the stagnation within the market over the past two years has built up much pent-up demand. The lesson to be learned here is the old one of needing as many instruments as targets. The government needs to manage demand by changing interest rates, but ERM means interest rates in future will be directed at exchange rate management. But in that case how does the government influence demand?

The gilt market thus seems to be in a no-win situation. From an economic view, it needs the continuation of high interest rates. But such a tough policy would probably cost the government the next election.

Gleam Davies  
Credit Lyonnais  
Securities

## Why buyback rules will not please all

LAST Friday was the deadline for comments on a stock-exchange paper on one of the more controversial of recent capital-market practices - buybacks of sterling bonds.

These became popular with the sharp decline in bond prices after the Hovis bid for BAT and the succession of sterling interest-rate hikes. By buying back the bond from the market at below the issue price, companies could benefit from a bizarre tax loophole.

The profit gained through the buyback counts as a capital item. But because corporate capital gains tax applies to the sale of an asset, not the redemption of a liability, the profits are untaxed.

However, as buybacks became more popular, there were complaints that the practice introduced damaging uncertainty into the market.

These resulted in the April launch of the stock exchange discussion paper, seeking to lay down guidelines for companies involved in buybacks.

These included informing the market of all buyback intentions and, once the buyback operation was under way, making announcements when 10 per cent and each later 5 per cent of the issue has been repurchased.

Not surprisingly, the proposals did not meet with universal enthusiasm. Corporate treasurers, in particular, felt they placed excessive restrictions on their ability to manage company liabilities.

As Derek Ross, chairman of the technical committee of the

influential Association of Corporate Treasurers, puts it: "Corporate treasurers should be allowed to act like any other investor. If a buying opportunity arises, there is no reason why a treasurer has to declare his intentions."

In any case, bond issues often include provisions allowing for buybacks, effectively informing the market in advance that a repurchase of the bond may take place.

Mr Ross compares a buyback of a liability in the form of a bond to the purchase of an asset. "You don't give market-makers prior notice of buying assets, so why should you have to with liabilities?"

These arguments seem to have made some impression

on the stock market committee on quotations, which, in its amended proposals, only requires prior announcement of buyback "if the repurchase proposal was to be open to all holders in respect of all or part of their holdings".

In other words, the market need be informed only if the issuer launches a full tender offer for the whole issue. However, it is extremely difficult to envisage how a tender offer could be launched without informing the market.

As the stock exchange readily admits: "The amended proposed policy is unlikely to be completely satisfactory to all sectors of the market." Whether it represents a "workable compromise" must remain in doubt.

JONATHAN PRYNN

## Drexel to face thrift fraud claims

From JOHN DUNN  
IN NEW YORK

THE Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, America's chief thrift regulator, has hired a leading New York law firm in an attempt to pursue claims against Drexel Burnham Lambert, the bankrupt investment bank.

Cravath, Swaine and Moore, the law firm, has been hired to pursue the FDIC case

that Drexel and Mr Michael Milken, its former junk bond "king", used savings and loans (thrifts) to fraudulently swap high-yield junk bonds to boost profits.

Mr William Sedman, chairman of FDIC, says up to half of thrift losses may be due to fraud. The Corporation has 600 legal suits pending to recover losses which total more than \$100 billion.

The savings and loans industry was a big player in the junk bond market until the American government changed the capital adequacy rules last year, forcing the industry to sell off its junk bond holdings.

Mr Milken is due to give evidence before Congress later this year. He has been negotiating settlements with Drexel and Mr Milken had more than \$700 million in penalties set aside to settle civil claims

against them. The FDIC is hoping to recover some of this money.

The American Bankruptcy Court has said claimants against Drexel must lodge their applications by November 15.

Drexel filed for bankruptcy in February 1990 and under present arrangements Mr Milken has more than \$700 million in penalties set aside to settle civil claims

## SMALLER COMPANIES

## 'Little' stock market may not be a private investors' panacea

THE seal of approval given by John Redwood, minister for corporate affairs, for a separate stock market for smaller companies and private investors - outside the jurisdiction of the International Stock Exchange - made good headlines.

There is growing concern that such pressure will push the ISE into taking hasty action in an attempt to revive the moribund smaller companies market and end up with a new system that is not necessarily superior.

Alarm is also being expressed that the separate issues of poor liquidity and the lack of active private investors are being treated as one single problem, ignoring the different challenges they pose.

William Drake, of Granville and Co, which operates a market in unquoted shares as well as being a member of the stock exchange, says that the ideas that attracted Mr Redwood will not cure the lack of demand for shares in Britain's smaller quoted companies.

He argues that the decline in liquidity is an inevitable response to a bear market and will only be resolved once the stock market turns up.

However, with no upturn in sight, pressure is growing for change from smaller companies that are becoming disillusioned with the City, and from commercial entities such as Sharelink, a joint venture between British Telecom and regional broker Albert E Sharpe, which already have the technology to put an alternative market into practice.

Nasdaq, the American over-the-counter electronic dealing system, already has a London office and would be interested in participating in a British version.

But the cost of setting up such a market may not be justified by any increase in demand from private shareholders, who at present find income earned from high interest accounts more attractive than the volatile stock market.

An alternative market would probably make little impact on institutional liquidity, which holds the key to the recovery of the smaller company stocks in the present market.

The impact of the demise of a number of market-makers and stockbrokers on institutional liquidity appears exaggerated.

Volumes were generally higher in February, March and April than between October and December 1989, when there were more market-makers in existence. Liquidity dried up after share prices fell, not the other way round.

If market-makers are not influencing liquidity, then their main role appears to be to set a price guide for shares. However, institutions cannot have much confidence in the suggested price when a



Redwood: 'good headlines'

stock has just one market-maker, a situation which is compounded when the market-maker also acts as the company's broker.

In a bear market, the broker's role gains added significance. Broking large blocks of shares is done almost exclusively on a matched bargain basis, yet if little is known about a particular company, then it will be impossible to complete the bargain. Companies which benefit from active sponsorship and detailed research will enjoy greater liquidity.

Investors also have a role to play in encouraging liquidity. Smaller company stocks are frequently tightly held. If holders are prepared to sell a portion to allow in other investors, the result is often a livelier share price, which adds value to the outstanding, albeit smaller, holding.

Granville's views are worth taking on board, if only because it has operated a separate stock market of its own for some years, with a modest degree of success, although its fortunes declined with the advent of the Unlisted Securities Market.

Instead of wholesale change, Mr Drake suggests several modest and inexpensive modifications to the present ISE system to encourage liquidity. These include proposals to allow brokers to place their names on Seaq pages to demonstrate to institutions that there is more interest in the stock than is apparent from the names of just one or two market-makers.

He also claims that the current cost of obtaining weekly volumes in gamma stocks is "excessive and prohibitive" at £20 per stock enquiry. Volume figures should instead be published daily, on line to enhance the transparency of the market.

MARTIN BARROW

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Turnover
14.00 Green Street	178	-8	0.0	51.71				
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# War is no cure for unemployment

## ECONOMIC VIEW

RODNEY LORD

In 1932, the average rate of unemployment in Britain was over 22 per cent. By 1939, it was down to just over 10 per cent and the economy was booming, at least partly as a result of rearmament. Should we conclude from this that war, or the threat of war, is no bad thing for economies facing recession? And if this is so, might a conflict in the Middle East help the American locomotive to start moving again, with beneficial effects for the world economy as a whole?

The answer to such siren suggestions is no. Although wars and rumours of wars can have enormous economic effects, not all of them adverse, they are never an optimal economic policy, let alone an optimal foreign policy. The effect on demand in the economy may on occasion be helpful, but the effect on supply lies between counter-productive and catastrophic.

Most people can agree that making machines in order to blow them up, and in the process also destroying human capital, is wasteful. In addition, increasing defence spending, whether the weapons are actually used or not,

distorts the supply side of the economy. Large defence programmes transfer economic resources to an industry where market forces have little play and where economic decisions are less efficiently taken than by allowing individual consumer choices to allocate resources. Consumers may want more defence, so a bigger defence budget may not be misallocation in that sense. But money spent on defence tends to be poorer value than money spent by consumers.

The defence spin-off argument is largely bogus. One or two discoveries made in the course of military research may have civilian applications, but this is a matter of chance. It is better to devote research and development effort to solving industry's problems rather than rely on solutions to problems at which it was never directed. Arguably, Britain's defence industry has been a source of weakness to the

economy over the post-war years rather than a source of strength. The impact of rearmament on demand as opposed to supply is more ambiguous — making guns after all is better than being unemployed, and money in the pockets of defence workers finds its way into every other sector of the economy. But the benefits are more imaginary than real. Extra spending on defence will only be expansionary if it is financed in an inflationary manner. If it is paid for by higher taxes, then consumer spending on other things will be reduced and there will be no net increase in demand. Equally, it may not add to demand if extra borrowing is funded by bond issues.

Suppose, however, it is financed

by money creation. The extra spending will then add to demand and, at least in the short term, may increase output. But it will only increase output at the expense of higher inflation. Monetary policy in both Britain and America is at present relatively restrictive, with the result that both economies are slowing. But it is restrictive for the good reason that inflation needs to be reduced. Relaxation of the fiscal and monetary reins to finance a Middle East war would end any chance of progress on inflation.

The Korean war was a good example of the inflationary fallout from large-scale conflict. The cost was piled on top of a world economy stretched by the demands of post-second world war

reconstruction and the result was a commodity boom and rapid rise in inflation. Some economists think the Vietnam war may likewise have been partly responsible for the inflationary surge that ended the Bretton Woods system in the early Seventies.

Even in the Thirties rearmament was hardly an optimal solution to the recession. With inflation negative in the early years of the decade and unemployment at record levels, there was probably a case for increasing domestic demand, but rearmament was not the only solution. A big road or school building programme might have been equally effective in reducing unemployment and might have been of more benefit to the economy as a whole.

None of this implies that wars do not sometimes have to be fought. Ultimately, the risk of not standing up to an aggressor may be much greater than that of fighting a war. But it is quite wrong to suppose that military

action in the Gulf, of itself, will be economically helpful. More important economically is the immediate question of what effect the rise in the oil price and the reversion of sterling to petrocurrency status may have. The Confederation of British Industry's latest forecast, which is one of the first to incorporate some of the effects of the third oil shock in a systematic way, shows more or less zero growth for the next four quarters before the economy starts to pick up again in the second half of next year. But that is based on the assumption of an average oil price next year of \$24 a barrel. If the price were to turn out closer to the present figure of \$30, the risk of a thoroughgoing recession would increase.

The key question is whether the present price is likely to be sustained. John Major, the chancellor, will not want to rush into cutting interest rates until he is sure that demand pressures really have fallen. Even if the oil price and the pound rise further, there will be time enough to relax monetary policy before the economy suffers any real damage.

EVENTS have combined this year to devastate the shares of Sturge and Archer, the two quoted Lloyd's underwriting agencies. Last week alone they lost 9 and 12 per cent respectively of their capitalisation.

Sturge at 198p is a pound lower than its high for the year. Archer's shares at 88p trade at a third less than their 1988 flotation price. Sturge and Archer are alone among quoted companies because their profits can be forecast with reasonable accuracy for the next three years.

Most of their earnings come from profit commission on the underwriting syndicates they manage at Lloyd's. Since syndicates account their results three years in arrears, long after the pattern of claims has emerged, commissions can be forecast. The only other element, agency fees, are reasonably constant.

The coming years do not look good for either company. Profits in the year to end-September will be flat, while 1991 and 1992 will show steep falls as underwriting losses in 1988 and 1989 were dreadful.

Sturge looks set to fall from £32 million this year to a third of that by 1992. The shares have recently been affected by sterling's strength since Lloyd's earns 70 per cent of its income in dollars.

Investors are also worried about new deficit clauses which will limit agencies' profit commissions by offsetting their syndicates' profits against earlier losses. Both these factors will limit the recovery expected in 1994. Even so, Sturge now yields 11 per cent on a likely dividend of 16.5p this year. Archer's prospective payout of 8.4p returns 12.7 per cent.

Both companies have cash piles, estimated to be £4 million at Archer and £20 million at Sturge. So they are unlikely to cut their dividend in the lean years. These are not for the faint-hearted, but they represent an opportunity for the patient investor.

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## Reuters

REUTERS bases to send out correction notices and comes down heavily on staff who make mistakes. If there is one "correction" it would love to send out to the world, that

## Cash cushions lean times at Archer and Sturge



Shares bouncing back: Glen Renfrew of Reuters

Shares of Reuters, the London-based news agency, have bounced back after a sharp fall in July. The company's shares rose 42 per cent from £13.14 in July to 75p last week.

The City feeling is that Reuters may have been overvalued at over 20 times prospective earnings but the slide has been overdone. Before the weekend, the bounce had already started, and Reuters shares climbed from 78p to 82p in one day.

On analysts' revised year-end forecasts, the shares would sell at 16 times 1990 earnings on pre-tax profits of £335 million. On £415 million pre-tax in 1991, the price earnings ratio would come down to 13.1.

Sentiment recently turned against Reuters because of fears that delays in the launch of new dealing systems would compound the setbacks which will come as a result of a high services cancellation rate.

Market nerves were further frayed when Glen Renfrew, the group's chief executive, made public a week ago he had sold 210,000 of his Reuters shares at 82p each to meet personal commitments.

But for the precise timing of these commitments, Mr Renfrew might not have been a seller at all. Other directors had sold some of their shares in May at well over £11 a share, and there have been plenty of other and more profitable selling opportunities since the end June interim report and cautious trading warning were issued, after which the writ started.

Fundamentally, Reuters' progressive earnings record

still looks intact. If there is no serious interruption to the 15 per cent compound growth rate, fund managers and others should again resume their love affair with a share whose premium rating to the market has long thought to have been justified.

Net cash balances of £235.2 million at end June also have their appeal in troubled times. American investors own almost 48 per cent of the equity, and relative to comparable shares in America, Reuters still looks cheap. To London investors, Reuters may look pricey but £8 should prove to be the downside limit.

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## Courtaulds

WHOSE shares have fallen faster than Courtaulds since Saddam Hussein marched into Kuwait? At 295p they have relinquished almost 25 per cent since the beginning of the month, as much as the Tokyo market, and yet the business is far less dependent on the oil price than on the Japanese economy.

Its acrylic fibres business, contributing 10 per cent of the group's turnover, is vulnerable, but due to over-capacity. Courtaulds has already put a series of cost-cutting measures in train, and the potential damage should be limited. Of the other activities, only polypropylene film is petrochemical-related, but it accounts for only 5 per cent of the business.

On the positive side, the price of woodpulp, the key raw material for 25 per cent of the business, viscose and acetate, has tumbled by more than 10 per cent since the group published its results in May.

And the recent \$135 million acquisition of the Desoto aerospace coatings business has bought market leadership in America and strengthened Courtaulds' grip on Europe in areas with real growth.

Dollar weakness is not particularly healthy for Courtaulds, but BZW estimates it will cost only £5 million in pre-tax profits this year. It is now shooting for £187 million for the year to March 1991.

While this forecast remains at the top end of the range, the prospective price/earnings ratio is less than 8.5. It begins to look as if the share price fall has been overdone.

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## NFC progress may disappoint

TODAY

NFC, the former National Freight Consortium, is expected to report pre-tax profits up from £53.5 million to £60 million for the nine months to the end of June. But analysts believe the company will be hard pressed to meet its "best view" of £97 million for the year. Although contract hire, distribution, cold storage and parcels are ahead of last year, the economic downturn will have affected car delivery, removals, travel agencies and British property.

As for BSR, the power supply manufacturer which is 45 per cent owned by Emerson Electric of America, should announce pre-tax profits of £6 million for the first six months. There are no comparable figures for the same time last year because of restructuring at the time.

Forecasts for interim profits from Brodero Properties, now 52 per cent owned by Slough Estates, range between £2.35 million and £4 million, against £2.57 million last year. The company is relatively buoyant thanks to developments such as Aberdeen's Bon Accord retail centre, which is almost fully let.

Interim: Ases (BSR), Brodero Properties, Dewhurst Group, Kerry Group, NFA (new quarter), Penetration, Season Holdings, Tempelton, Galbraith & Hensberger, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Finance Alpha Estates, Bank of Nova Scotia (dividend), Bama Mines (dividend), Garbaj Investments, Traca Computers.

Economic statistics: CBI monthly trends (August), cyclical indicators for the UK economy (July), new vehicle registrations (July).

headed by Sir Simon Hornby, range between £82 million and £92 million, against £84 million, with UBS Phillips & Drew expecting profits of £85 million net of property surplus. The main WH Smith chain and Our Price music shops are expected to have proved resilient to the downturn. But do-it-yourself operations, television services and office stationery are likely to have depressed profits.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd is forecasting interim profits of £105 million before tax from Cadbury Schweppes, the confectionery and soft drinks group, where Sir Graham Day is chairman, against £93.9 million for the first half of 1989. Analysts are, however, expecting a sharp increase in interest charges after last year's acquisitions of Bassett, Crush and Trebor.

Ladbroke Group also reports interim results and SG Warburg expects profits of £157 million, compared with £141.6 million. Reasonable growth is expected from Hilton International and the racing operations.

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REPORTING THIS WEEK

THURSDAY

Analysts expect Guardian Royal Exchange, the composite insurer, to confirm substantial losses for the first half. Forecasts are for a deficit of between £30 million and £50 million, compared with profits of £100 million last time, with Kleinwort Benson expecting losses of £40 million. GRE has been affected by a sharp rise in British underwriting losses to about £100 million, with almost half attributable to weather-related claims and continued poor results in Ireland and Italy. In Britain, private motor accounts, which broke even last year, are believed to have incurred losses of about £25 million. Despite the setback, analysts forecast a dividend increase of 10 per cent.

Acquisitions should generate an increase in first-half profits at DC Gardner, the financial training specialist, from £380,000 to £1.5 million, says UBS Phillips & Drew.

Interim: Ases AB, Cadbury Schweppes, Inch Karmach Rubber, Ladbroke Group, Macalpine (Aldred), Mersey Docks and Harbour, Microvax, Monument Oil and Gas, Pearson, Porvair, Renaissance Holdings, Scottish Heritage Trust, Slough Estates, Tam, Thornton Asian Emerging Markets Investment Trust.

Consolidated: Plantations Berne, Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, Smith (WH) Group.

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## Portfolio

### PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your right share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
1	Boul (Horn)	Building/Roads	100	10	10	10
2	Medway	Industrial L-R	100	10	10	10
3	Thames	Food	100	10	10	10
4	Budapest	Industrial A-D	100	10	10	10
5	Concorde	Industrial A-D	100	10	10	10
6	Cam Energy	Oil/Gas	100	10	10	10
7	Vidcon	Industrial S-Z	100	10	10	10
8	Graham Wood	Building/Roads	100	10	10	10
9	Adrian Cox	Paper/Print/Adv	100	10	10	10
10	Banks Bros	Food	100	10	10	10
11	Viva	Draperies	100	10	10	10
12	FR Group	Motor/Aircraft	100	10	10	10
13	Ferran Hides	Food	100	10	10	10
14	Walker, Greenbank	Industrial S-Z	100	10	10	10
15	Mestras	Industrial L-R	100	10	10	10
16	McCarthy & S	Building/Roads	100	10	10	10
17	Ashtley (Laurie)	Draperies	100	10	10	10
18	Slim Water	Water	100	10	10	10
19	Steris	Food	100	10	10	10
20	Galiford	Building/Roads	100	10	10	10
21	Thames Water	Water	100	10	10	10
22	Brierley Jew	Industrial A-D	100	10	10	10
23	Lyle (SI)	Textiles	100	10	10	10
24	Cassings	Industrial A-D	100	10	10	10
25	Allied-Lyon (as)	Breweries	100	10	10	10
26	Mang Bronze	Industrial L-R	100	10	10	10
27	Hall Eng	Industrial E-K	100	10	10	10
28	Orion	Property	100	10	10	10
29	Time Products	Draperies	100	10	10	10
30	Day Motors	Motor/Aircraft	100	10	10	10
31	Hughesons	Industrial E-K	100	10	10	10
32	Northern	Food	100	10	10	10
33	Chamberlain & Hill	Industrial A-D	100	10	10	10
34	Blue Circle (as)	Building/Roads	100	10	10	10
35	Yale Catto	Chemicals/Pha	100	10	10	10
36	Hunter Sapher	Food	100	10	10	10
37	GEI Im	Industrial E-K	100	10	10	10
38	Concorde	Building/Roads	100	10	10	10
39	Electron House	Food	100	10	10	10
40	Gumby, Kerr	Industrial E-K	100	10	10	10
41	Amrad (as)	Food	100	10	10	10
42	Yale Catto	Chemicals/Pha	100	10	10	10
43	Fulham Group N/V	Industrial E-K	100	10	10	10
44	Newman Tools	Building/Roads	100	10	10	10
45	C Times Newspapers Ltd	Daily Total	100	10	10	10

Please take into account any minus signs

#### Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 on Saturday's newspaper.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total

#### BRITISH FUNDS

Fund	Value	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Value	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Value	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Value	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### UNDATED

Company	Value	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### INDEX-LINKED

Company	Value	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Company	Value	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Capitalisation and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began August 20. Dealings end September 7. Settlement day September 17.  
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### BREWERIES

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### BUILDING, ROADS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### FINANCE, LAND

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### FOODS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### DRAPERY, STORES

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### HOTELS, CATERERS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### INDUSTRIALS A-D

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### E-K

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### L-R

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### S-Z

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### INSURANCE

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### LEISURE

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### MINING

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### SHOES, LEATHER

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### TEXTILES

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### OILS, GAS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### TOBACCO

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### TRANSPORT

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### WATER

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### OTHER

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### EX-DIVIDEND

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

## Portfolio

### PLATINUM

© Times Newspapers Limited  
DAILY DIVIDEND  
£4,000  
Claims required for 21 points  
Claimants should ring 0254-53772

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
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Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
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Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### LEISURE

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### MINING

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### SHOES, LEATHER

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### TEXTILES

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

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Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### INSURANCE

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### LEISURE

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### MINING

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10

#### SHOES, LEATHER

Company	Cap	Div	Yield	P/E
100	100	10	10	10



## HORIZONS

# Left holding the baby

Midwives are not highly paid but find their work richly rewarding. They say they feel a sense of privilege when they bring a baby into the world. They carry a heavy responsibility, undertaking most deliveries without a doctor present.

Pam Bennett, senior tutor responsible for midwifery training in the area covered by the Tunbridge Wells Health Authority in Kent, says: "I enjoy the intimacy of relationships which the midwife has with the mother and baby and with the family. It is so beautiful to be part of what to most people is a lovely experience when a new baby is arriving."

At Pembury Hospital in Kent, Miss Bennett and Mary Hooper, divisional manager for midwifery, gynaecology and paediatrics, told me that in some parts of the country the midwife's role starts with pre-conceptual care, advising women how to get their body into the ideal condition for pregnancy.

Before the baby is born, midwives examine pregnant women, assess the growth of the baby, recognise problems, and advise and treat accordingly. Midwives also discuss with the mother how she wants her baby born. "There must be a balance between what the mother wants and safety," Miss Bennett says. "The midwife helps the mother to make a realistic choice. Sometimes a woman insists on being looked after at home, even though medical practitioners refuse to take responsibility. The midwife, however, must always care for such a woman. She knows that in an emergency she can contact the emergency obstetric unit or a GP who must then come."

Midwives give emotional and psychological support, keeping an eye open for people at risk.

## Midwives feel privileged to share the magic moment of birth, Joan Llewellyn Owens writes

"We look at the family/baby relationship," Miss Bennett says. "Perhaps the mother already has a child in care or there is resentment about having a baby. In such cases you are on the look-out for possible problems."

Some women have physical problems which can put both mother and baby at risk. In some cases, the mother may be admitted to hospital for several months before the birth.

In the delivery suite, the midwife conducts normal births and supports the medical staff when there is an abnormal delivery. Last year, in the Tunbridge Wells area—a low risk area—midwives delivered 76 per cent of all babies born.

After the birth, the midwife finds out how the mother wants to feed her baby, helps her to start breastfeeding, and helps her to establish a relationship with the baby and the family.

"The old idea that maternal instinct leads a mother to fall in love with her baby the moment she sees it is a fallacy. Midwives have to support mothers and help the process, like leaving the baby at the bedside but taking it to the nursery when the mother appears tired."

Once mother and baby leave hospital, care is transferred to the community midwife who visits regularly.

Lynne Thomas is a community midwife. Her first task is to "book in" newly pregnant women, finding out if any problems are likely during pregnancy. She and the GP conduct antenatal clinics alternately. If, for instance, there is a family history of

abnormalities, she explains what tests are available to check whether the baby is normal.

After antenatal classes come parentcraft classes. Partners are invited to attend the last two classes, when they see a film of a delivery and tour the maternity unit.

Some people ask for home births, and these are possible provided everything was normal during a previous pregnancy. However, if a home birth is not advisable, Lynne Thomas uses the "domino" system (domestic in and out), which involves assessing the mother at home and, when she is in labour and close to giving birth, bringing her into the hospital. After delivering the baby, she stays with mother and baby for an hour or so to make sure all is well, and then about six hours later mother and baby are driven home. The community midwife will visit her at least twice that day, and remains responsible for mother and baby for up to a month.

Miss Thomas delivers about four babies a month, which includes both home and domino deliveries. Interviewed late one morning after two deliveries, she had been up since 8am the previous day, and said the adrenalin was still flowing. Every midwife is on call for the whole area one day a week, and if a midwife is booked for a home birth, she is on call for a fortnight before and after the due date, and is bleeped by the hospital when the mother needs her.

Miss Thomas says she loves the work, although there are sad times when a pregnancy goes wrong and

parents have to be helped to come to terms with their grief. She particularly enjoys being responsible for her own actions. "The mothers trust me and my judgment, and over nine months we become friends."

Not every area employs midwives in the same way. In some parts of the country, midwives form groups under a team leader, and give total patient care. In some cases, no distinction is made between midwives in the hospital and those in the community.

Until this year, nearly all midwives were registered general nurses who took a post-registration course in midwifery. Only one school of midwifery provided a pre-registration course, but it is anticipated that seven health districts in England will run pre-registration midwifery courses starting this year. Wales hopes to provide a course in early 1991.

Courses last three years, and successful students, as well as becoming registered midwives, will receive a CNA Diploma in Higher Education. Applicants must be at least seventeen and a half years old, with a minimum of five GCSEs or equivalent, including English and a science, at Grade C or above. Oxford Health Authority, in conjunction with Oxford Polytechnic, offers a degree in midwifery, and a degree course at the University of Wales at Cardiff is being validated. Men are eligible, although there are only 16 male midwives in practice.

Further details from: National Board for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting: ENB Careers, PO Box 356, Sheffield S8 0SJ; WNB, 13th Floor, Pearl Assurance House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3AC; SWB, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JX; WJ, RAC House, 79, Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JR.



Caring hands: community midwife Lynne Thomas visits a young baby and her family

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### Northern Ireland Civil Service

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More detailed information together with an application form, may be obtained by writing to, or telephoning the Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR (telephone Belfast 484567 extension 2784).

Completed application forms should be supplemented by a detailed CV and must be returned to the above address to arrive not later than the closing date stated.

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For an informal discussion please contact Dominic Tkaczyk, Director of Commissioning and Finance on (0582) 37121 ext 340.

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For an informal discussion please contact Leigh Garraway, Director of Health Care Planning and Performance on (0582) 37121 ext 312.

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\* Information pack available from District Personnel on (0582) 37121 ext 325.

\* Applications in writing for all the above posts by 21 September 1990, enclosing CV to:

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Assistant Personnel Manager

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## THE LAW

The government's new proposals for sentencing persistent offenders are disturbing, Paul Cavadino writes

## 'Just deserts' line hard to swallow

John Patten, the Home Office minister, announced last week that courts will be empowered by the forthcoming Criminal Justice Bill to give persistent violent and sexual offenders longer sentences than their offences deserve.

The background to this disturbing announcement is the far-reaching proposals for legislation on sentencing contained in February's Home Office white paper "Crime, Justice and Protecting the Public", which represented the most determined attempt for many years to reduce the unnecessary use of prison.

One of the white paper's most refreshing features was its readiness to structure sentences' discretion by enacting statutory criteria governing the use of custodial and non-custodial penalties. These criteria would allow prison sentences only when they were "necessary to protect the public from serious harm", or when the offence was "so serious that only a custodial sentence is justified". Courts would have to give reasons justifying any custodial sentence on one of these two grounds.

If rigorously applied, these criteria would effectively restrict prison sentences to more serious cases and end their use for minor offences. The white paper emphasised that, to achieve this, courts would have to match sentences to the seriousness of the offence and the offender's "just deserts" — not to his or her previous record.

A recent Home Office research study of crown court sentencing found that, in cases of theft of

goods valued under £200, 39 per cent of offenders received immediate prison sentences. Such sentences are usually a response to persistent petty offending in the past; they cannot be justified by the gravity of the offence for which the judge is supposedly sentencing. As the white paper put it, "injustice is more likely if courts do not focus on the seriousness of the offence before them when they sentence".

The same principle governed the white paper's approach to the length of sentences. It argued that prison terms "should be justified by the seriousness of the offence for which the offender has been convicted or which have been taken into consideration by the court".

The sole exception to this "just deserts" philosophy of sentencing was the proposal which has now been confirmed by Mr Patten's announcement. Crown courts would be empowered "to give custodial sentences longer than would be justified by the seriousness of the offence to persistent violent or sexual offenders, if this is necessary to protect the public from serious harm".

This exception does not appear

### LEGAL BRIEF

to be aimed at offenders whose current offences are particularly serious ones. These offenders would receive lengthy sentences in any event, in line with Court of Appeal guidance which has produced swinging increases in sentence lengths for violent and sexual offences since the mid-Eighties. According to the white

**'Offenders would in effect be sentenced twice for their crime'**

paper, the proposal is aimed at offenders convicted of "less serious offences" but where the court "realises that they are a serious risk to the public". Mr Patten cited the example of an offender with a history of serious violence convicted of a lesser offence of causing actual bodily harm which would otherwise merit a 12-month sentence. Under the proposed legislation, the judge would evaluate the risk to the public and

"could, if necessary, impose a sentence up to the maximum for that offence of five years".

At present, sentences can take into account previous convictions, or their absence, and adjust the sentence accordingly; but its length must, nevertheless, remain within the range considered appropriate for an offence of this gravity. The new proposal seems to go further by allowing courts to pass sentences longer than the normal range where they consider this "necessary to protect the public from serious harm".

The central objection to this approach is that it is unjust. The principles of justice require courts to seek proportionality between the severity of the punishment and the "just deserts" of the offender. Once sentences are based on this principle, they are no longer applying justice but a form of social engineering devoid of moral content.

Offenders sentenced under the new powers could receive sentences for less serious assaults of a severity normally reserved for graver crimes. This amounts to sentencing them twice for the same offence: first, when they receive their original sentence,

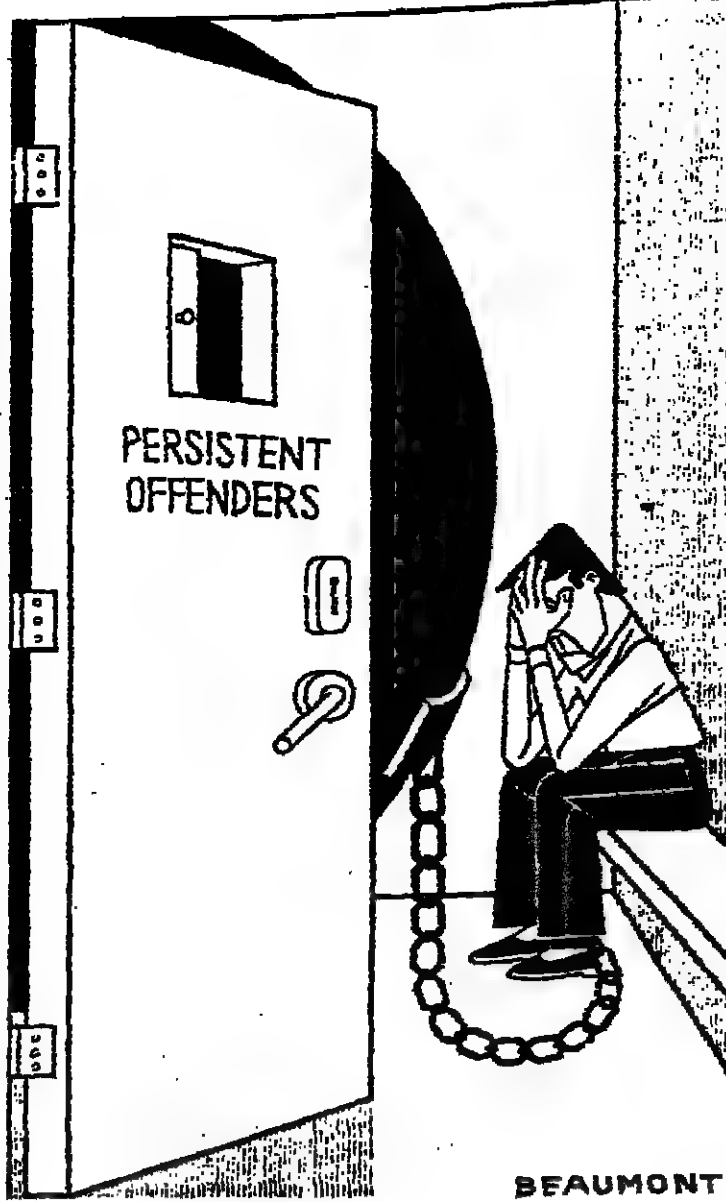
and, second, when an additional amount is added to the sentence for a later, less serious offence. Such sentencing decisions would be highly subjective, based not on what the offender has done but on the judge's guess as to what he might do in future.

How far will the courts use these new powers? Judges are used to adjusting the length of sentences in the light of previous convictions within the sentencing range appropriate to the individual offence. However, previous legislation allowing wholly disproportionate sentences for persistent offenders has proved unpopular with judges.

**P**reventive detention (in the Prevention of Crime Act 1908), corrective training (Criminal Justice Act 1948) and extended sentences (Criminal Justice Act 1967) all empowered courts to impose much longer sentences than normal on persistent offenders. All have fallen into disuse and disrepute. Although the extended sentence still remains on the statute book, only five such sentences were passed in 1988 and Lord Carlisle's committee on parole recently recommended its abolition.

If the government's new proposals become law, judges may show a similar reluctance to use powers which depart radically from the basic principles of proportionality in sentencing.

● The author is senior information officer of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro).



BEAUMONT

Law Report August 28 1990 Court of Appeal

## Admissibility of evidence of striking similarities in cases of child abuse

Regina v P (a Father)

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Kennedy and Mr Justice Roper

[Judgment July 20]

In a case concerning admissibility of evidence described as a "minifield" and almost a "letter", the Court of Appeal quashed the conviction of a father for rape and incest with two daughters aged under 13 at the time, for which he was sentenced in all to 12 years imprisonment.

He was convicted at Stafford Crown Court by Mr Justice Turner and a jury. The Court of Appeal on July 25 certified that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the decision and gave the Crown leave to appeal to the House of Lords. On granting leave to appeal, the court ordered legal aid for leading counsel and solicitors for the appellant.

Pending the hearing of the appeal by the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal admitted the father, now aged 49, to bail subject to conditions that he reside with his wife and have no contact with the children of the family except at the children's request.

The questions certified for the purposes of the appeal to the House of Lords were: 1 Whether, where a father or step-father was charged with sexually abusing a young daughter of the family, evidence that he also sexually abused other young children of the family was admissible, assuming there to be no collusion, in support of the charge in the absence of any other "striking similarities".

2 Whether, where a defendant was charged with sexual offences against more than one child or young person, it was necessary in the absence of

"striking similarities" for the charges to be tried separately.

Mr Michael Mansfield, QC and Miss J. L. Molyneux, QC, appeared for the appellant, Mr Malcolm Morse for the Crown.

**THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE**, giving the reasons for judgment of the court, said that, at the outset of the trial, application was made that the charges relating to one girl should be tried separately from those relating to the other. The judge refused that application and the trial proceeded on all counts. The appellant submitted that the judge was wrong to refuse the application.

This was an area of the law of evidence which was fraught with difficulties for the trial judge. It had been described as a "minifield".

What was not permissible was to seek to prove that, because X behaved in such and such a way on another occasion, therefore he was more likely to have done so on this occasion, although common sense might dictate that that was so. Thus, proof that X was a well known burglar could not without more be adduced to strengthen the case against him that he committed a particular burglary.

Their Lordships did not wish to add to the already far too long list of authorities on the topic. It sufficed to draw attention again to *R v Burdett* (1753) 1 AC 421, 438, 441, 453.

It scarcely needed to be said that the decision whether any particular evidence was admissible or inadmissible was exceedingly difficult, particularly so when it had to be made before the start of the trial proper, on the basis of witness

statements or depositions. There might be a radical change of circumstances during the trial itself as, for example, in *R v Williams* (1988) 89 Cr App R 341.

One of the most troublesome areas requiring the application of the rules was the instant type of case, where sexual abuse of more than one child of a family was alleged.

On the one hand it seemed strange, where the possibility of collusion could be discounted, that the jury should not be told what else of a similar nature it was said had been going on in the household.

On the other hand were the authorities by which their Lordships were bound and which made it clear that, in the absence of some striking similarity or underlying unity, the allegations of one girl were not admissible to support those of the other.

Although it might not always follow that in those circumstances evidence had to be excluded, nevertheless, the complaints by girls that they had been sexually abused by their father should not as a general rule be tried together unless the evidence of one would be admissible at the trial of the other if the two were tried separately.

When approaching the problem it was first necessary to identify the issue. In such cases, the present case was no exception, the issue was usually whether the acts described by the girls in fact happened.

The evidence of the second girl was adduced to lend plausibility to the direct evidence of the first.

Therefore, where there was no suggestion of collusion between the two girls, evidence that the defendant had a particular *modus operandi* in one known instance enabled the prosecutor to assert that it could not be coincidence or a concoction which led a witness to testify that he acted in just that way on the other occasion with which he was charged.

The way in which the doctrine developed, it seemed, to courts requiring some features of similarity beyond what had been described as the "padder's" or the incestuous father's "stock in trade", before one victim's evidence could be properly admitted on the trial of another: see, for example, *R v Lister* (1977) 67 Cr App R 143 and *R v Brooks* (CA, unreported, June 15).

If there was a real danger that there had been collusion between the two girls, the argument would fail. In the present case there was no real danger of collusion because, although the dates of the offences as spoken to by the girls overlapped, when the older girl left home she was unaware that the younger was being abused and thereafter the older had very little contact with the rest of the family.

The family life described by the two girls was certainly unusual.

However, examination of the committal papers raised considerable doubts whether there was a proper factual basis for the three features which the trial judge found as pointing to "underlying and striking similarity of the conduct on the part of the defendant".

In any event, as to the first, the appellant, seemed to have applied his rigorous discipline to all the members of the family, not merely to the two girls.

As to the second, although the appellant arranged abortions for the two girls, his wife was also involved and his financial commitment seemed to have been limited. Moreover, the fact that a father might have arranged or paid for his daughter's abortion did not necessarily point to his being responsible for her pregnancy.

So far as concerned the third, the mother's reported acquiescence in her daughter's sexual relations with the father, and the fact that she was charged with abusing not merely one but two or more of his young daughters.

It seemed absurd to their Lordships that counsel and judge should be spending time searching through committal papers, which might in the upshot not represent the evidence actually given, searching for "striking similarities" such as to justify allowing the jury to hear evidence of that which they would naturally and rightly consider themselves entitled to know, namely, that the defendant was charged with abusing not merely one but two or more of his young daughters.

There was force in the suggestion advanced in argument that, where the father had allegedly shown himself to be someone prepared to abuse sexually girls who were no more than children, in this case under the age of 13, moreover his own children, and to use his position of power over them in their own home to achieve those ends, that might provide a sufficient hallmark to render the evidence of one girl admissible in the case of the other where the danger of collusion could be discounted.

In the current state of decided cases their Lordships were, they thought, inhibited from so deciding.

Solicitors: CPS, West Midlands.

## Overdraft security can repay director's debt to company

**Derek Randall Enterprises Ltd (in liquidation) v Randall**  
Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Stocker  
[Judgment July 13]

Money placed in a blocked bank account by a delinquent director to be security for a company's overdraft did, when transferred to the company by the bank to reduce the borrowing, repay the debts owed by the director to the company.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments (Lord Justice Dillon dissenting) in dismissing an appeal by the liquidator of Derek Randall Enterprises Ltd from part of the judgment of Mr Justice Millett sitting in the Companies Court in October 1989 refusing to order the director, Mr Derek Randall, to pay £78,000 to the company.

In 1982 Mr Randall wrongly and in breach of trust received £78,000 that belonged to the company. In 1984 he paid that sum into a special blocked account to guarantee the company's liabilities to Lloyds Bank.

In 1985 the bank called on Mr Randall's guarantee and transferred the £78,000 to the company's bank account in reduction of its overdraft. The following day the company went into voluntary liquidation.

The company's summons sought an order that Mr Randall, having been guilty of misfeasance and in breach of trust as a director, should pay £78,000 to the liquidator together with interest from 1982 to the date of payment.

Mr Richard Henry Jones for the company; Mr Michael Bromford for Mr Randall.

**LORD JUSTICE PARKER** said that the appeal raised a point of considerable difficulty. The sole question was whether, prior to the commencement of the liquidation, Mr Randall had

repaid the £78,000 of the company's money which he had misappropriated.

Clearly no repayment could be established before the date of the transfer of the money in the blocked account to the credit of the company's overdraft account, thereby reducing the company's liability to the bank.

The only authority of any assistance was *In re Anglo-French Co-operative Society, Ex parte Kelly* (1882) 21 Ch D 492. In that case, it was argued that a company had been repaid misappropriated money notwithstanding that in exchange the company had issued debentures.

The instant case was markedly different. The company gave nothing in return for the payment into its account of the £78,000. The only person capable of preventing its receipt from being a return of the money to the company free of any fetter was Mr Randall and he was before the court.

It was argued for the company that there was such a fetter because Mr Randall would be subrogated to the rights of the bank to the extent of the money transferred and thus that the result of the transfer was merely that there was a substitution for the company's liability to the bank of a like liability to Mr Randall. That submission had been accepted by Lord Justice Dillon.

Suppose that immediately after the transfer Mr Randall had claimed against the company asserting such right and had stated with honesty that the £78,000 was the very money that he had misappropriated, his claim would be hollow.

Suppose he had taken the £78,000 in bank notes, kept them in a suitcase and when called on under the guarantee, handed the suitcase to the bank to the credit of the company's account in pursuance of his

obligation under the guarantee, it was impossible to suppose that he could have had any right of subrogation and be able to claim that amount from the company.

He would, in effect, have been paying to the company on his own behalf the money he owed. If that was so then his liability to the company was discharged when the money was paid to its credit and in reduction of its liability to the bank. At that moment the company received the full benefit of it.

And had the company, prior to liquidation by order of the transfer for the return of the £78,000 it would have been a complete answer to such claim for Mr Randall to have said: "You have had the money back. You have suffered no loss."

Lord Justice Stocker delivered a concurring judgment.

**LORD JUSTICE DILLON**, dissenting, said that although the transfer to the company's account of the £78,000 reduced the bank's claim in the liquidation, it did not reduce the company's total indebtedness because Mr Randall became entitled, as soon as the transfer was made, to stand in the shoes of the bank as a creditor of the company by subrogation for the amount transferred from the blocked account.

Applying the terminology of Lord Justice Brett in the *Anglo-French* case (at p506), the £78,000 did not go back to the company so free as it would have been if it had been paid to the company by Mr Randall as it should have been in 1982. It came back saddled by his rights of subrogation to the bank.

The company should succeed on the appeal and recover from Mr Randall the full £78,000 misappropriated by him.  
Solicitors: McKenna & Co, Stone Rowe Brewer & Davies, Richmond upon Thames.

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(R/109/T)

### LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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PERSONNEL • RESOURCES



## THE LAW

## A partnership of professionals

Law firms are discovering the practical advantages of recruiting seasoned managers from outside the legal world to give advice and handle the problems, Edward Fennell reports

When Dominic Leach, the former director of public affairs at Rolls-Royce, took on the marketing and public relations job at Freshfields a fortnight ago, it was one of the most senior non-legal appointments by a London law firm in recent times.

The appointment came as a natural progression for Freshfields. Having profited from the services of public relations consultants for the past three years, the time had come, said the firm's John Greaves, to take such an important role in-house. Apart from anything else, managing the consultants was taking up too much partner time. Mr Leach can bring professional and industrial expertise to bear on Freshfields' communications strategy.

What about the culture clash for Mr Leach between the large corporate style roles and the more intimate style of the law firm, albeit one as large as Freshfields? "There's not as much difference as you

might think," he says. "In both organisations, there are basically a small number of powerful people and business is mostly conducted between them."

Mr Leach hopes to bring expertise from his many years of working for blue chip industry to a blue chip law firm. All credit to Freshfields, therefore, for having appointed him rather than going for someone with a purely legal background.

The more progressive law firms are recognising that there are people with industrial and commercial backgrounds who have much to offer in experience and perspective.

One of the most interesting options being promoted by PEI International, the management consultants, and the Confederation of British Industry is a "temporary executive" service, whereby seasoned senior managers are brought in by law firms to tackle difficult issues. If that sounds like a version of Sir John Harvey Jones's recent



Lawyer and management mkr: Kevin Jordan (left) of Aaron & Partners and Hugh Stewart, former chief executive of Westland and now chairman of Aarons

television series, in which he sorted out industrial ills, then that is the intention.

Bill Penney, the director of resourcing at PEI and the person responsible for the scheme, believes that many law firms could benefit by having their problems examined by an industrialist. "There are a number of situations in which it is a waste of lawyers' time to take on

certain kinds of problem," he says. "It would be more cost-effective for them to bring in someone from industry on a temporary contract."

The kind of situations Mr Penney has in mind are big office moves, installing information technology, setting up new accountancy systems, identifying new markets, and starting up overseas.

"A senior executive who

has multinational experience would be very well placed to deal with all the practical detail of establishing an office in, say, Brussels, Paris or Frankfurt," Mr Penney says.

PEI is anxious to point out that the people on its books are not "second-hand" or second-class executives. All have been vetted by the CBI. And, unlike a pure manage-

ment consultancy service, PEI is responsible to the employing firm and takes its orders from them.

One example of a successful PEI placement came from the relatively small Chester firm of Aaron & Partners. Determined to expand but unsure of where or how, the firm approached PEI for assistance. The person it came up with was Hugh Stewart, the former Westland chief executive, who joined Aaron & Partners for an initial three months.

Kevin Jordan, Aaron's chief executive, says this turned into a decisive period for the firm as it took stock, adjusted its sights, and went through a significant process of change.

So satisfactory was the relationship formed between Mr Stewart and Aarons that, at the end of the three months, he was invited to stay on as chairman to provide long-term strategic vision, as well as regular counselling on management.

Quite rightly, senior lawyers wish to become more professional at the management of their own businesses. As the examples of Mr Leach and Mr Stewart show, there were some skills and areas of expertise which are best bought in from outside. As partnerships become increasingly corporate in style, getting the mix right between lawyers and non-lawyers at the top of law firms is the main aim.

## INNS AND OUTS

The success of personal injury claims related to repetitive strain injuries (RSI) has been patchy, with only certain kinds of RSI being recognised officially as industrial injuries and compensation awards only recently reaching reasonable levels. Employees in a number of industries where the work requires fast and repetitive actions, such as production-line working or typing, are therefore watching with interest the progress of the case of Rafiq Mughal, a Reuters journalist, and 15 other test cases being undertaken against national and provincial newspapers by Mr Mughal's lawyers, Stephens Innocent. His case, which is backed by the National Union of Journalists, is important because there is as yet no court decision relating to a keyboard operator and because no one with the earning capacity of a journalist has made a claim.

Mark Stephens, a partner at Stephens Innocent, says that one welcome knock-on effect of the attention the case has received has been a flood of enquiries from employers who want advice on how they can prevent RSI and avoid liability. The firm, which is delighted at the "responsible attitude" employers are adopting (and no doubt the business it is bringing their way), is offering a package of information and advice, some of it developed in conjunction with ergonomics on the kind of furniture which is suitable for employees, and the number and duration of breaks they should take.

Mr Stephens points out that RSI can strike in unexpected circumstances. Members of his staff have had it, as has the helmswoman of the all-woman crew of the round-the-world yacht Maiden, who got it from gripping the helm in heavy seas.

Berwin Leighton's New York office is achieving billings of more than \$2.5 million (about £1.3 million), says Steven Migdol, the resident partner. In an interview with Crain's New York Business, Mr Migdol claims that the office is self-sufficient and sends back money to the head office in London every year. The office is an illustration of the value in practising local law, an example recently followed by Watson Farley & Williams, which brought in a group of shipping finance specialists from a New York firm, Burlington Underwood & Lord. Sources in New York say the firm is competing successfully with the American shipping giants, but the big UK firm in New York, Clifford Chance, says it is still holding back as competing in a highly developed legal market such as New York is tough. However, judging from the experience of Watson Farley and Berwin Leighton success appears to depend on which areas you choose to compete in.

American firms already know the value of employing local lawyers, and have been lobbying hard to be allowed to employ such lawyers at their offices in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Law Society, however, fought the proposal, partly on the grounds that to permit foreign firms to employ local lawyers would allow Chinese law firms to establish beachheads in the Hong Kong market. Their position has been upheld by the Hong Kong government. It is probable that more American firms will now follow the recent example of Shearman & Sterling and Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison and close their offices in the colony. The latter was particularly affected by the drop in business following the Tiananmen Square massacre.

Employers and their advisers still reeling from the shock of the ruling by the European Court of Justice in the Barber v Guardian Royal Exchange case that it would be discriminating against men not to pay them pension benefits at the age of 60, can go to have it all sorted out at a one-day conference at the London Business School on October 2. Alongside professional advisers from other disciplines, Tony Thurnham, the pensions partner at Linklaters & Paines, will unravel the legal implications for pension schemes, and David Cockburn, a partner at Pattinson & Brewer, the labour law specialists, will consider the impact of contracts of employment. Such lofty wisdom does not come cheap: a day of elucidation will cost £270.

SCRIVENOR

## More money is needed for specialised lawyers

Public comments by lawyers on the activities of the Serious Fraud Office (SFO) amplify the concern that is being voiced among those who represent people suspected of fraud.

The SFO has been described as acting in an "arrogant" or "aggressive" manner, and it is clear that there is growing agreement among a number of lawyers who have had experience of its methods, particularly of its interpretation of the procedures laid down in section 2 of the Criminal Justice Act 1987, that parliament should consider providing a code of conduct with particular reference to interviews carried out by the SFO.

Other criticisms were made recently by Roy Amlot, QC, after his client, James Levy, a lawyer for Barlow Clowes, had all charges against him dropped. In *The Lawyer*, Mr Amlot described his client's treatment when he arrived voluntarily at Heathrow to help the SFO enquiry. He was handcuffed and detained in police custody for two days; an unnecessary and humiliating exercise of authority.

After the recent acquittals of the defendants in the DPR Futures trial, it is relevant to ask whether the present structure of the SFO is contributing to realistic and effective investigations and prosecutions of people suspected of fraud.

Nobody disputes that the department's powers under section 2 of the act are draconian. When they were

## The Special Fraud Office is 20 per cent undermanned because of poor salaries

debated at the committee stage of the bill, the Opposition voiced concern at its inclusion. David Mellor, then the Home Office minister, tried to allay the concerns by saying: "We are now considering a specialised group of highly qualified investigators and prosecutors."

In evidence to the trade and industry select committee, however, the director of SFO, John Wood, said that his department was approximately 20 per cent under strength in lawyers and admitted that one of the reasons was that the salary was not attractive.

reduce the number of cases which can be referred to them and will inevitably result in more fraud cases being referred instead to the Crown Prosecution Service and the fraud squads.

The number-juggling may enable the existing staff of the SFO to manage its case load better, but whether it will mean the department is more efficient is open to dispute.

If the SFO is to be truly effective, a bigger budget is needed to attract the calibre of lawyers and investigators it so urgently needs, and to provide the highly qualified personnel promised by Mr Mellor.

Employing professionals who understand the technical

aspects of the markets in which the SFO has to operate will mean its members' reputation for arrogance and aggression is bound to improve.

The SFO will begin to be seen instead to be professional and effective, and will start to prove the truth of the old detective's adage that while one of the greatest disincentives to crime is the likelihood of getting caught, the same is true of the likelihood of conviction after a successful prosecution.

ROWAN BOSWORTH-DAVIES

● The author is the fraud and financial investigations manager at Richards Butler, and was formerly a fraud squad detective at New Scotland Yard.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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We seek a Chartered Librarian to be responsible for the Library and Information Centre. Candidates should possess clear communication and managerial skills and have experience in legal or commercial libraries. The Library and Information Centre is presently using the Microcairs software package to create an integrated database of holdings and a working knowledge of information retrieval systems is therefore essential. It is a full time post and an Assistant Librarian and secretarial help are already in place.

Application by letter with full curriculum vitae should be sent to John Davis, Deputy Managing Partner, Osborne Clarke, 30 Queen Charlotte Street, Bristol BS99 7QQ telephone (0272) 236228, facsimile (0272) 279289.

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Continued on next page



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## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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## LONDON

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THE LEGAL RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS







A Briton shows true grit in ploughing on to win the longest windsurfing race in the world

# Olyseus sails home to Hayling

From ANDY MARTIN IN GENOA

AFTER his 1,000-kilometre triumph from Barcelona to Genoa, Barrie Edgington, of Britain, will next week go to Hastings for the BiC world championships, which run from September 1 to 7, followed by a return to his home waters in the Round Hayling Island Marathon, on September 8 and 9.

A 30-mile lap off the Hampshire coast will seem like a holiday excursion after nearly a month of daily windsurfing marathons and enough ordeals in a Mediterranean odyssey to have sunk Olyseus. Edgington sailed into Genoa the clear winner of the BiC 1,000-kilometre race.

In this, the longest windsurfing race in the world - the Italians are calling it the *regata lunghissima* - Edgington, from Hayling Island, won 12 out of 23 stages, including the first and the last, and gave a lesson in long-distance grit and determination.

The 1,000-kilometre is a supreme test not only of physical prowess but of morale and mental fitness. It began, like an Agatha Christie whodunit, with ten windsurfers, each from different countries, gathering in Spain.

On the first day, the mysterious German failed to appear and was never heard of again; the overconfident Spaniard, the defending champion, collapsed with sunstroke and was forced to withdraw on the second day; and on the third, the prima donna-ish Italian, who won the second last year and had started strongly, dropped from first to fifth place after a strategic error and stormed off in a huff, never to return. Fortunately, the epidemic of drop-outs stopped there and seven men finished in Italy - not, however, without further mishap.

Over the early stages, Edgington steadily pulled away from the rest of the field - but disaster struck on the ninth day, when he overshot the



Home and dry: Edgington laps up the ripple of applause as he strides ashore at the end of his eventful voyage on the wind-dark sea

target and lost two hours reversing back to the finish. The scoring system that equates time with distance converted his six-kilometre lead over Jasper Wasmol, from The Netherlands, into an eight-kilometre deficit.

This was the moment of truth for the demoralised Edgington. His first impulse was, like the Italian, to chuck in the towel, but he gritted his teeth and ploughed on, inking the day's map on his arm as a precaution. Gradually, he whittled away at the Dutchman's advantage, overhauling him on the seventeenth stage.

Further behind was Elliot Leboe,

from Texas, a popular figure among the Italians, who call him "Walt Disney Productions" because of his archetypal American looks and lazy drawl. Karim Chamari, of Tunisia, after adjusting to unfamiliar equipment, finished impressively, winning three out of the last six stages.

Yet, despite the rest of the pack snapping at his heels - Chamari finished less than two minutes behind him in Genoa - Edgington slowly extended and then resolutely held on to his lead. Nini, the Italian skipper of the back-up boat, summed up his performance: "The English - *è molto forte*!"

Resembling a cross between Chi-

nese junks and butterflies, stopping at such watering-places as St Tropez, Cannes and San Remo, the fleet excited great interest among holidaymakers, who treated the windsurfers like conquering heroes, flocking around them at the finish line beneath swaying palm trees and fluttering flags and clamouring for autographs.

The 1,000-kilometre, mixing storm-force mistral and stretches of paralysing calm under a fiery sun on the wind-dark sea, sets many challenges. One of the toughest is surely zig-zagging round the most fun-loving coastline in the world and yet having to maintain an iron

discipline, living a life of ascetic seclusion amid the relentless hedonists thronging the beaches, cafes, and nightclubs. One of the contestants likened the event to a "floating monastery".

For the first time in 23 grueling days, Edgington enjoyed some of the fruits of victory at the post-race feast. The British anthem was playing in Genoa - but perhaps they should have played "What Shall We Do With the Drunken Sailor".

RESULTS: 1. B. Edgington (GB); 2. J. Wasmol (NL); 3. E. Leboe (USA); 4. K. Chamari (TUN); 5. L. Pizzoli (ITA); 6. J. Pizzoli (ITA); 7. M. Sarron (ESP).

## OVERSEAS FOOTBALL

### Bayern restore a little pride

By KEITH BLACKMORE

THE meeting of Bayern Munich, the West German champions for five of the past six years, and their latest challengers, VfB Stuttgart, brought a crowd of 72,000 to the Olympic Stadium at the weekend.

Bayern began the season with a squad which their coach, Jupp Heynckes, thought had the potential to be as good as any in the club's history, but his optimism was scarcely supported by the first three results of the season: a cup defeat by Wertheim, of the third division, and two draws in the league.

Stuttgart, by contrast, had scored seven times in winning their first two league matches to move to the top of the first division. However, the old order asserted itself on Saturday, Bayern winning 2-1 with goals by Strunz and Bender. Frontzeck scored for Stuttgart, who might have equalised from either of two clear chances near the end. Heynckes admitted: "We were lucky to win. The team is still not playing to its potential."

The result allowed Eintracht Frankfurt to move to the top of the table by beating Fortuna Düsseldorf 5-1 in a game which demonstrated the talents of the player many regard as the brightest prospect in Germany, Andy Moller, who completed an impressive display by scoring from 30 yards.

Moller, aged 22, failed to establish himself in the national team under Franz Beckenbauer.

### Atlético Madrid part company with coach

MADRID (Reuters) - Atlético Madrid are looking for their ninth coach in three years after dismissing Joaquin Peiro before the Spanish season has started. Jesus Gil y Gil, Atlético's outspoken chairman, parted with Peiro after the team lost two friendly games at the weekend.

Peiro, 47, of the first division, and Atlético Madrid, of Brazil, "You can't act politically with people who think they are big, especially when it comes to getting paid," Gil said. "Atlético is a club that says 'I am big' too big to have my leg pulled."

Gil said the club needed "a harder hand", but did not say who might take the place of Peiro, a former Atlético player, who was invited to stay on in a lesser position at the club.

Former Atlético Madrid coaches include Ron Atkinson and Colin Addison, of Britain. Peiro said: "In this club a lot of trainers have fallen and

## Mansell in political jungle

From JOHN BLUNDEN IN SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS

ALTHOUGH it is sometimes difficult to feel sorry for any professional sportsman whose skill has made him a millionaire many times over, it is hard not to sympathise with Nigel Mansell for the predicament he finds himself in during the closing months of what we must still assume will be his final season as a racing driver.

No sooner had he made known at Silverstone last month his decision to retire after the Australian grand prix next November than he was

bombarded with pleas to change his mind by everyone from his own team chief at Ferrari to the thousands of his followers out in the terraces, many of whom have burst into print in the correspondence columns of the specialist motor racing press.

He has also been courted by most of the top teams in the Formula One paddock and some of the financial induc-

ments, it would appear, have been generous in the extreme, even by the telephone-number standards which prevail in this money-laden activity.

But Mansell's problem has been that, no sooner has he given the slightest impression that there might, just might, be a set of circumstances which could cause him to reconsider his decision and defer his retirement for a year or two, than he has found himself embroiled in the political jungle which pervades so many avenues of Formula

One. Mansell has long contended that while he has every confidence in his own ability to deliver the goods out on the track, he just cannot cope with the politics and the intrigues in the paddock. He is not a political animal and this fact has done him no favours during the past few weeks when several teams' plans have been governed by the uncertainty, until last Friday evening, over Ayrton Senna's future. Despite the overtures

to Mansell, it has been Senna, it seems, who has been at the top of most people's shopping lists, certainly Williams's.

When this fact became known to him he went distinctly cool on the idea of a return to the Didcot team, although had Senna moved there the possibility of being invited to take his place at McLaren might have been difficult for Mansell to decline. But now that option has been closed and the only remaining realistic one, other than going through with his retirement plans, would seem to be to remain with Ferrari.

Last weekend Ferrari put out a statement saying that Alain Prost had agreed terms for 1991. What those terms were, Prost, perhaps understandably, declined to reveal when asked on Sunday evening. No doubt he was aware that Mansell's contract with the team grants him No. 1 status, although he agreed to forgo this status to enable Prost to join him for the 1990 season only.

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## When a car is too dangerous to drive

AFTER a race like Sunday's, I'm thankful I nearly have another disappointment to port rather than something very much more serious. I had to retire from the Belgian grand prix after 19 laps because my car was simply undrivable.

I had massive oversteer and even when I changed my tyres it was no better. Eventually, I decided it was just too dangerous to continue.

Things started to go wrong for me from the moment I set off on my final warm-up lap. I wasn't happy with the car and asked my mechanics to make a slight adjustment to the right front wing. They discovered that, in fact, there was a problem in that area and had to put things right on the grid.

At that stage, I wasn't too concerned. My car, otherwise, had handled well and with fifth place on the grid anything was possible. But I didn't bargain for what happened when the lights changed to green.

The first corner of the circuit, La Source, is a hairpin and you always hold your breath hoping you'll get through without mishap. I was trying to pick my way through carefully, when suddenly I was hit in the back and pushed into the barrier. I had no idea who hit me but was later told it was Piquet.

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## FOOTBALL

# Southall fined one week's wages for half-time behaviour

By IAN ROSS

NEVILLE Southall, the Everton goalkeeper, was yesterday fined one week's wages after his behaviour at half-time during last Saturday's game against Leeds United at Goodison Park.

The Welsh international was summoned to a meeting with Colin Harvey, the Everton manager, to explain why he had walked on to the empty pitch during the interval and sat at the foot of a goal post for more than four minutes.

Although Southall declined to discuss the matter, it was clearly a protest at Everton's refusal to grant him a transfer request. Since the end of last season, Southall has submitted three such requests, and his disenchantment is such that he is thought to be considering asking for a move on a weekly basis.

## Bassett leads call for goalkeeper back-up

DAVE Bassett, the manager of Sheffield United, is to ask the Football League to consider expanding the substitute rule to allow clubs to nominate a stand-in goalkeeper.

United were beaten 3-1 by Liverpool on Saturday after their goalkeeper, Simon Tracey, went off with a fractured cheekbone after 15 minutes.

The former Palace full back, John Pemberton, took over but made two errors which led to goals by John Barnes and Ian Rush.

"Goalkeepers are specialists and we cannot legislate for a serious injury such as Tracey's,"

Announcing the fine, which amounts to approximately £3,000, Harvey said that he believed Southall now regretted his actions. "He has been disciplined according to our club rules. There has been no bust-up between him and myself and I think he now regrets going out on the field," Harvey said.

"It is something he did in the heat of the moment because of the frustration he felt at what had happened during the first half of Saturday's game. There was no slight intended to myself, the manager, or the supporters of Everton football club."

The Everton board of directors has clearly been angered and embarrassed by Saturday's incident, and further disciplinary action will be forthcoming unless Southall adheres in future to the club's

strict code of conduct. If Southall steps out of line again he is likely to be suspended on a weekly basis, with the threat of a full contractual suspension a distinct possibility.

Southall's behaviour was condemned by Gordon Taylor, the chief executive of the Professional Footballers' Association.

"Southall is a senior player, but I have to say his conduct was unprofessional and not fair to his team-mates, his manager, and the fans who pay his wages. I admire him as a goalkeeper, but his action was not good for the profession and we do not want any more displays like that," Taylor, who attended Saturday's game, said.

It remains unclear whether or not Southall will be selected to play in tomorrow night's game against Coventry City at Highfield Road. Under normal circumstances, Harvey would undoubtedly consider omitting him, but following the sale of Michael Stowell to Wolverhampton Wanderers during the summer, Everton have only Jason Kearton, the young and inexperienced Australian, available as an understudy.

"I am not saying that he will play against Coventry City because I have not yet picked my squad," Harvey said.

Shalom Tikva, the Israeli international midfielder player, is to join Luton Town today for a fortnight's trial. Tikva has been transfer-listed by Standard Liege, of Belgium.

## A game Strachan has been awaiting

By IAN ROSS AND LOUISE TAYLOR

ELLAND Road will be packed to capacity this evening when Leeds United play at home first division fixture for eight years, rather fittingly against Manchester United, with whom they had so many memorable matches in the Revue.

On Saturday, Leeds confounded their critics by defeating Everton at Goodison Park by playing the sort of authoritative football which was largely absent last season when they won the second division championship.

But great teams are built up in stages and ultimate success will take time.

Tonight's game is one of particular significance for Gordon Strachan, the Leeds captain, whose departure from Old Trafford was far from popular with the supporters.

At the age of 33, Strachan is enjoying one of the most rewarding periods of a celebrated career and he is well aware of the heavy burden of responsibility which he and his colleagues will have to shoulder in the months ahead.

"At Manchester United the aim was always to win the title, and now that we are back in the first division our supporters will have the same expectations," he said.

"I cannot tell them when we will do it, but I do believe that we have the potential to win it, especially with a man like Howard Wilkinson in charge. But great teams are built up in stages and ultimate success will take time."

Although Manchester United's start to the season was less spectacular than Coventry City's 2-0 at Old Trafford - Alex Ferguson was satisfied enough to name an unchanged team and looked forward to "an interesting game, played in a tremendous atmosphere."

The plans of Kenny Dalglish, the Liverpool manager, for the game against Nottingham Forest at Anfield are, as ever, shrouded in mystery. Beasley could not even get amongst

substitutes against Sheffield United at Bramall Lane, but English has proved on numerous occasions that he is not adverse to tampering with a winning formula.

The Paul Gascoigne road show moves to Roker Park where Tottenham Hotspur can press home its championship credentials, while Sunderland will be seeking to confound the doubters who have already condemned them to relegation.

Sunderland, who conceded three goals in Saturday's defeat at Norwich, appear more vulnerable in defence and Denis Smith, the Sunderland manager, knows it must be tightened to stop the season becoming one long struggle for survival.

Having failed to secure a new first back during the summer, Sunderland are perishing with Kay Hardyman returns from suspension to replace Ashboole at left back, while Ball, a £350,000 close-season purchase from Portsmouth, who has had difficulty settling in the North East, will make his debut alongside Bennett in the centre of the defence at McPail's expense.

While that quartet face a stiff examination from Liner and company, the Tottenham defence could come under pressure from Gabbiadini and Davenport, who both scored at Carrow Road. Gabbiadini is sufficiently precocious to harbour realistic notions about asked to go on the transfer list last September after being the target of abuse from Villa supporters.

But his success, or failure, will hinge on what extent Bracewell, Owens - once a transfer target for Tottenham - and Armstrong manage to hustle Gascoigne out of his stride.

The second of the season's London derby games will be played at Selhurst Park between Crystal Palace and Chelsea, who will both have been encouraged by Saturday's results, as will Southampton and Norwich City, who meet at the Dell, where the Test is in danger from these, the effluent from overcrowded sewpods of fish farms and industrial waste -

"The water authorities too have played their part in threatening the future of the Test through abstraction both from the rivers and from the aquifers - unless there is more care and consideration, the Test could become little more than a drainage ditch unable to support any form of wildlife."

The above quotations are from *Parliamentary Lunn*, by Mick Lunn and Clive Graham-Ranger (published by Unwin Hyman, £14.99).

## Romanian jumper soars to the top



Athleticism is extended into a new dimension by Matei's revolutionary high-jump technique in which he flips in the Fosbury Flop position and lands on his head. Not a style for the faint-hearted, but from 2.40 metres he has few peers

## Pint-sized Matei sticks neck out for the high jump gold

From DAVID POWELL  
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

SPILT

TWENTY-two years after the Fosbury Flop, the Fosbury Flop. No. Dick Fosbury has not come out of retirement with another revolutionary high-jump technique. The work of art belongs to the Romanian, Sorin Matei, the most successful jumper in the world this year.

When Dietmar Mögenburg, the former Olympic and European champion, saw it for the first time this summer, he could not believe his eyes. "It was incredible to see," Mögenburg said. "It's not a Fosbury Flop, it's a Fosbury Flip."

Matei has been doing the international rounds for eight years, but has made little impression on the championships. He has been to them all: Olympics, world, European indoor and outdoor, world indoor and outdoor. A European indoor bronze two years ago was the best of them.

Suddenly, on the strength of his many victories on the grand prix circuit this year, he is the favourite to win the European outdoor title in Split

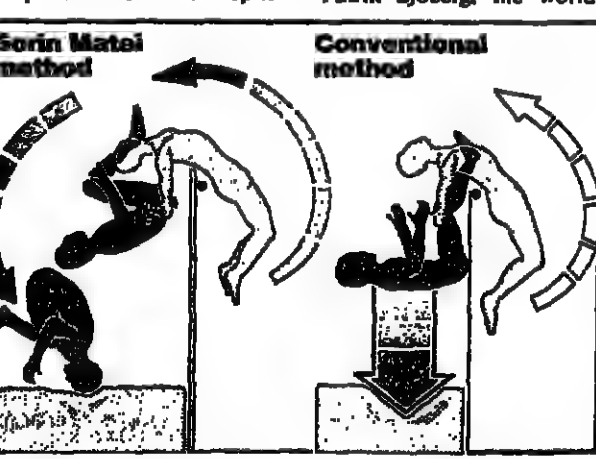


on Saturday.

In June, in Bratislava, Matei became only the sixth man to clear 2.40 metres. "I think other leading jumpers will have to change because it's been so successful for him," Mögenburg said. If that happens, the alarm bells will start ringing. There are fears not only for Matei's safety, but for anyone who tries to copy him.

When Matei lands, he does so on his neck. His approach is Fosbury, but once his head and shoulders are over the bar he flips powerfully to bring his hips and legs clear of the bar, and comes down head first. The Flop brings jumpers down on their back and shoulders. "It's not dangerous for him because he does it perfectly, but for others it could be," Mögenburg said. "If you land on your neck, you could break it."

Patrik Sjöberg, the world champion from Sweden, voiced his concern at Matei's technique. "It looks really dangerous because sometimes he lands on his head," Sjöberg said. "I would not be surprised if he gets a serious injury, but he knows the risk he is taking. It is the only way he can jump really good heights."



Matei's flip has flopped only twice in competition this season: when he was fourth in the Goodwill Games and eleventh in the Paracel Games at Crystal Palace. He has achieved grand prix wins in Lille, Stockholm, Nice, Lausanne, Oslo, Bratislava and Cologne. He is one of only a handful of athletes in all events to have a maximum 45 points from his five best competitions.

At 6ft 0in, he is one of the few jumpers whose legs look as if they are on the right side. His 56-centimetre differential (the difference between his height and his best clearance) is equalled only by Hollis Conway, of the United States, among active jumpers. "Maybe this is the technique for the future, especially for high jumpers who are not very tall," Mögenburg said.

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## Organisers yet to reveal drugs pair

WASHINGTON (AFP) - Two of the four competitors caught by drug tests at the Goodwill Games at Seattle in July have yet to be named. The Soviets named former world champion high jumper Tamara Bykova and pentathlete Larisa Nikitina and Baron Pittenger, in charge of testing at the Games, said he expected the other two offenders to be named within three months.

## Oval birds have nothing on Dynamite Girl

I AM not making this up: at about 11.30 last Saturday morning, Graham Gooch, the England cricket captain, was prodding forward to the Indian bowlers at the Oval as, accompanied by Neil Williams, he set about trying to save the third Test.

All this was being broadcast in typical neat, professional, first-class fashion by the BBC. Just the occasional word from Richie Benaud - "Well, that's the, eh, first, eh, real bit of bounce we've seen this morning" - the end-of-over meanderings of some of his colleagues, and the whole scene enlivened by the Oval's pigeons who, like someone sitting in a chair while their mother does the Hoovering, simply fly a few feet upwards as the cricket ball approaches them and then flop back on to the grass when danger has passed. If ever the cricket gets boring, we can always watch the birds.

At almost exactly the same time, shall we say 11.35 or so, on Eurosport, an all-American woman dressed in a stars-and-stripes leotard and wearing a white crash helmet was curling herself up into a ball inside a small cardboard box. The box also contained half a dozen sticks of dynamite. Not for nothing, clearly, was the woman described to us as Dynamite Girl. All was taking place in a stadium in front of a live audience in the United States.

At the Oval, the crowd cheered the persistence of Gooch as he struck his first boundary of the day. Back in the United States, the ringleader asked the crowd to do a countdown. Amazingly, some of the people there could count back from ten, and did: "Ten, nine, eight..."

At the Oval, the BBC recorded another fine shot from Gooch and an even better straight drive from Williams. "... seven, six, five, four..."

Yes, indeed, another four to Williams who has out-scored Gooch at every turn. "... three, two, one... zero, zero." The crowd roared and when the dust settled the prone, barely moving figure of Miss Dynamite was lying on the ground surrounded by a broken box. In a matter of minutes, she rose to her feet, waved to the crowd and we all went to a break. Presumably, there are people who think that is sport. There are, of course, people who think the earth is flat.

Some time later, back at the Oval, as Gooch ground on, Williams aimed a good old-fashioned cross-bat at Frabaker and was leg-before-wicket. He assumed the statutory air of an innocent safe-cracker caught in the Old Bill's flashlight and would just have made it back into the Oval's spanking new pavilion in time to see Eurosport's body-building contest.

I think the bit I saw was the women's section. There was what looked like a girl

## SPORT ON TELEVISION

### THE WEEK IN REVIEW

HENRY KELLY casts a bewildered eye over the weekend's sport on television

(not Miss Dynamite, certainly, more Miss Placed, perhaps) wearing a pink bikini and the type of smile a crocodile would have advertising toothpaste.

Occasionally, she would turn around but, since she looked the same head-on as from the back, it was hard to tell whether she was rippling her pectorals or her shoulder blades. I would not have the nerve to record here some of the commentary. You would then definitely say I was making all this up. I'm not.

The weekend provided, as always, some unexpected nuggets. I didn't know Channel Four showed ice hockey first thing for breakfast. And good stuff it is, too. Isn't it rough? Watching it reminds me of a Canadian pal who, describing his weekend to me, once said: "Oh, yeh, Saturday night we went to the big fight and a hockey game broke out".

And while I'm with Channel Four, hats off to its early Morning Line racing show on a Saturday morning.

Unpretentiously presented by John Francombe, Derek Thompson, Lord Okeay, Jim McGrath and John McCreck, it does what it sets out to do: preview the day's race meetings, take a look at something from the week gone by, give a few tips and - crucially - tell intending racegoers what conditions are like at the courses and on the roads thereto.

I tried, believe me, I tried to watch the motor racing. I cannot see it as sport. How can I relate to something which, were I a child, is beyond my imagination? How do I put down a few pullovers and pretend to be Nigel Mansell? That's the key to sport, imagination. And motor racing hasn't got it.

Back at the Oval, Eddie Hemmings was batting. The man is becoming a legend. He point-blank refuses to wear the face of someone surprised to be playing Test cricket. Now he shows he can bat a bit and, remember, he once hit John Lever, no less, for four off the last ball of a final at Lord's to win his county a trophy. And he gets cheered every time he last-waddles to the boundary after the ball.

Back on Eurosport, they were presenting the awards in the body-building, and Miss Gooch, the 1990 (at least, I'll never be able to look at that book again without her figure coming into mind) was wiping away a few tears. I left before she told everyone that she'd like to have her own television chat show.

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## GOLF

### Event gets cash boost

TOKYO (AP) - A Japanese tournament will offer nearly \$1.4 million (about £2.7 million) in prize money to make it the world's second richest golf competition, behind the British Open, its organisers said yesterday.

Officials of this year's Dunlop Phoenix tournament, scheduled for November 15 to 18 at Miyazaki, in western Japan, said the total purse would be \$1.38 million, up \$276,000 from last year.

Only the British Open has a larger purse, at £827,700 (about \$1.62 million). The Japanese event's organisers said.

The Dunlop Phoenix winner will receive \$248,000, which is an increase of \$49,700 over last year.

## FISHING

## NRA must improve flow of information

By CONRAD VOSS BARK

THE National Rivers Authority (NRA) is about to celebrate its first birthday. It was created by the government to be "the guardian of the water environment". Its staff are enthusiastic and determined to clean up our rivers, of which half are polluted.

They have made a good start. They are trying their best to control water abstraction and limit effluent from hundreds of inefficient sewage works. They are working overtime to remove enormous farm and factory pollution. More polluters than ever have been fined this year throughout England and Wales and made to pay compensation.

Where the NRA has failed, and failed badly, is in its public relations. This is not the fault of its press officers, but of its senior staff - its management. Complaints are numerous.

A letter to the Southern NRA at Winchester about pollution of the Test was not answered, and one to the Western NRA about pollution of the Avon was not answered for three months until the local MP intervened. The NRA chairman, Lord Crickhowell, answering a complaint about the Test, sent a letter

which had little relevance to the state of the river today. The Test, our most famous trout stream, is badly polluted and has got worse in the last two years. Now Mick Lunn, the water-keeper of the prestigious Houghton Club at Stockbridge, has put it bluntly.

In a book published recently, Lunn writes: "There seems little doubt to me that the present generation has messed things up good and proper with their modern farming practices, the widespread use of herbicides and pesticides, fertilisers, sludge, slurry and spray irrigation."

He says the Test is in danger from these, the effluent from overcrowded sewpods of fish farms and industrial waste - "The water authorities too have played their part in threatening the future of the Test through abstraction both from the rivers and from the aquifers - unless there is more care and consideration, the Test could become little more than a drainage ditch unable to support any form of wildlife."

The above quotations are from *Parliamentary Lunn*, by Mick Lunn and Clive Graham-Ranger (published by Unwin Hyman, £14.99).

## CYCLING

## Hubner claims track double

MAEBASHI (Reuters) - Michael Hubner, of East Germany, made such an impression in his first world cycling championships as a professional that he has been invited to race in Japan's lucrative keirin circuit.

Hubner, aged 31, a former amateur sprint champion, won two gold medals and broke a world record in the track events which ended on Sunday.

He began his remarkable display last Monday by setting a world mark of 10.345sec for the 200 metres flying start in the sprint. The first East German track rider to turn professional, he won his first gold by beating the defending champion, Claudio Golinelli, of Italy, in Wednesday's sprint final.

Two days later, he captured a

second gold in the keirin event following the controversial disqualification of Stephen Pate, of Australia. Pate crossed the line first but was stripped of the gold for barging Hubner going into the final bend.

"It is the greatest moment of my life. It's 90 per cent certain I will come to Japan next year to compete," Hubner said of the invitation to race in the keirin circuit.

Evgeni Berzin, of the Soviet Union, was the only other rider to win two gold medals. He won the amateur 4-kilometre individual pursuit and helped the Soviet Union take the team pursuit title. The Soviets collected four golds, two silvers and one bronze to top the medal

table after the track competition.

Surprise winners included Karen Holliday, of New Zealand, who survived a crash to lift her country's first world championship track title in the women's 30-kilometre points race, and Stephen McClede, of Australia, who took the amateur 50-kilometre points race.

The veteran American, Connie Young, world champion from 1982 to 1984, found a new lease of life to win the women's sprint title. But there was little joy for the host nation. Koichi Nakano, who won a tenth straight sprint gold medal in 1986, but had not competed at this level since, failed to qualify for the keirin final.

## Elliott profits on leave from Spain

MALCOLM Elliott, on a week-end free from overseas commitments, took his Spanish Tour team, won the three-stage program Tour of North East Derbyshire yesterday, although losing out on the final 120-mile leg at Dronfield (Peter Bryan writes).

He was beaten to the line by Shane Sutton, of Australia, in a three-man sprint initiated by Dave Mann, who led to within 100 yards of the finish. The trio

finished so close together that they were given the same time of 4hr 38min 15sec for a hard race that had taken them on circuits south and north of Chesterfield. Elliott said Sutton "seemed to anticipate my every move today". Elliott had started the day with a lead of 4sec over Tony Doyle, with Sutton fifth, 11sec behind. Doyle finished 13 minutes down.

Steve Joughin, the former national road champion, built a

## Drafting controversy mars Hamblock's title

By IAN SWEET

THEA Sysbema, of The Netherlands, won the European championship at Linz, Austria, on Sunday when everybody thought she was attempting the impossible. Only seven days earlier, she had recorded the fastest time by a European woman in an ironman event when she won the Dutch championship in 9hr 22min.

For her to contemplate an Olympic distance race, with virtually no time for recovery, was remarkable. Her winning time was 2hr 04min 01sec.

The event was marred by blatant drafting by a number of competitors, including the eventual winner, Fons Hamblock, of Belgium, which forced the organisers to disqualify about 50 triathletes. However, because of protests from the team managers, they were reinstated.

The event started with a 1,500-metre swim in Pichlingsee, Simon Lessing, of Britain, and Robin Brew, the British Olympic swimmer, led for most of the way but were beaten out of the water by Luc van Liedre, of Belgium, in 17min 34sec.

With so many competitors together, there was always the likelihood of problems on the

40-kilometre cycle route. Indeed, a large pack rode together. The defending champion, Yves Cordier, of France, made a brave attempt to get away and led going into the 10-kilometre run, but the chasing pack was expending little energy and quickly caught Cordier. Hamblock took the lead on the second of the three laps and won in 1hr 59min 29sec.

Mandy Dean, of West Germany, led the women's field out of the water in 18min 10sec but was disqualified on the cycle leg for forgetting her helmet. The defending champion, Simone Mortier, also from West Germany, took the lead, but was tracked all the way by Sysbema, whose strength on the run won her a first European title.

Sarah Springman was the best placed British woman, in tenth place, while Lessing, eighth, was the first British man home. West Germany won the women's team gold medal, while Belgium claimed the men's.

RESULTS: Men 1, F Hamblock (Bel), 2:04:01; 2, S Mortier (Bel), 2:05:06; 3, M Lessing (Ger), 2:07:28; 4, G Robertson (A), 2:07:38; 5, S Springman (GB), 2:12:34; 6, D Toussaint (Bel), 2:13:02.

## AUSTRALIAN RULES

## Earl's Court flat out in final minutes

By A CORRESPONDENT

THAT Australian Rules football is gaining popularity and support in Britain was confirmed on Sunday when 1,500 spectators turned up at the Old Cranleighs ground in Surrey for the grand final of the inaugural season of the British Australian Rules Football League (BARFL).

In a match played across two rugby pitches and a hockey field, the Wandsworth Demons and the Earl's Court Roos battled it out in humid conditions for over 100 minutes with the Demons, after leading comfortably throughout, just managing to hold off a six-goal burst by the Roos in the last quarter to win by a single point.

Paul Roberts, the general manager of the BARFL, said he was delighted both with the match and the success of the eight-team competition this year. Half of the players in the finals were Australians, but Roberts says more Britons are taking up the game and teams from Bristol and Torquay are joining the league next season.

RESULTS: Wandsworth Demons 10 goals, 15 (88), Earl's Court Roos 9 goals, 15 (88), Goalscorers: Demons - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.



# Durie succumbs to oppressive heat after strong start

From Andrew Longmore, Tennis Correspondent, New York

JO DURIE'S return to form promised triumph for much of the first morning of the 110th US Open championships at Flushing Meadows. In the end, it produced only frustration, as the British No. 2, who has risen to 54 in the world after reaching his first tournament final since 1984 in Newport last month, lost 1-6, 7-6, 7-6 to Helena Sukova, the No. 11 seed.

The disappointment was all the more acute because Durie, having played some of the best and most positive tennis of his life to take the first set, broke for 5-4, the second and came to within two points of victory before being broken himself. From there, the tale was terribly familiar. She lost the first tie-break 3-7, recovered to lead 2-0 in the final set, and went down 7-5 in the second tie-break as the humidity and 90-degree heat caught up with both players.

Durie was sick on court and, as soon as she came off court, was taken to the first aid room suffering from heat stroke. "By the middle of the third set, she didn't know which end she was at," said Alan Jones, her coach.

At least the planes stayed away for the day, as promised by the Federal Aviation Authority. Their roars were replaced by the steady drone of an airship advertising life insurance, which was as irritating but not quite as car-splitting.

By the time the airship had completed one circuit, the court was clear of spectators. Flushing Meadows, Monica Seles, the No. 3 seed, had won her opening match 6-0, 6-0 against the unfortunate Elena Pampoulova, of Bulgaria. Having lost the first set in 20

minutes, Pampoulova won only six more points in the match, which lasted a mere 44 minutes.

Pampoulova is only 18, so there is still time. Seles is two years younger and, as she has won the French Open, beaten Graf twice in a month, and last week beat Navratilova for the second time this year, her time seems to have come already.

Just a year ago, in her first US Open, she became Chris Evert's last grand slam victim, beaten 6-0, 6-2 and resorting to slow-ball tactics to stem the tide. As she watches from the sidelines, Evert must reflect now that she got out just in time. She would be rushed off her feet.

The young Yugoslav, who has played only one tournament since her defeat by Zina Garrison at Wimbledon nearly two months ago, has a prospective quarter-final against Gabriela Sabatini, who has been struggling all year to come to terms with the increasing pace of the modern game. Sabatini's old grinding style, like Evert's, is no longer good enough against the pace of Seles and Capriati. Provided she survives that encounter, Navratilova, seemingly immune to the ageing process, should await Seles in the semi-final.

Capriati starts her first US Open today against Andre Agassi, the young West German who has made such an impression on the senior tour this year. Capriati is 14 and yesterday, lost to Graf in three sets in the final of an exhibition tournament in Mahwah, New Jersey. Graf was not amused by the enthusiasm and tenacity of the

young Floridian the day before the start of the US Open. "Everybody is taking it so seriously. It is bad if even exhibitions are so tense," the champion said. Capriati could not see the problem. "When I come into an exhibition or whatever, I don't care. I try my best. I'm playing for me and my pride."

Huber, aged 15, is regarded as the next Steffi Graf—a label which will surely hang round the neck of every able young West German girl in years to come—but the real version will take matters very seriously against Capriati, should they repeat their Wimbledon meeting in the last 16 here.

Stefan Edberg completed his preparations by winning his fourth successive title. The Swede beat Goran Ivanisevic in the final of the Hamlet Challenge Cup in Commack, and has now won his last 21 matches.

The last time Edberg was beaten, it was by Boris Becker on grass at gentle Queen's Club. The erratic Alex Volkov on hard courts in the steaming madhouse of Flushing Meadows presents very different problems. But the way the new world No. 1 is playing, it would need intervention from on high to disturb him. The airship perhaps?

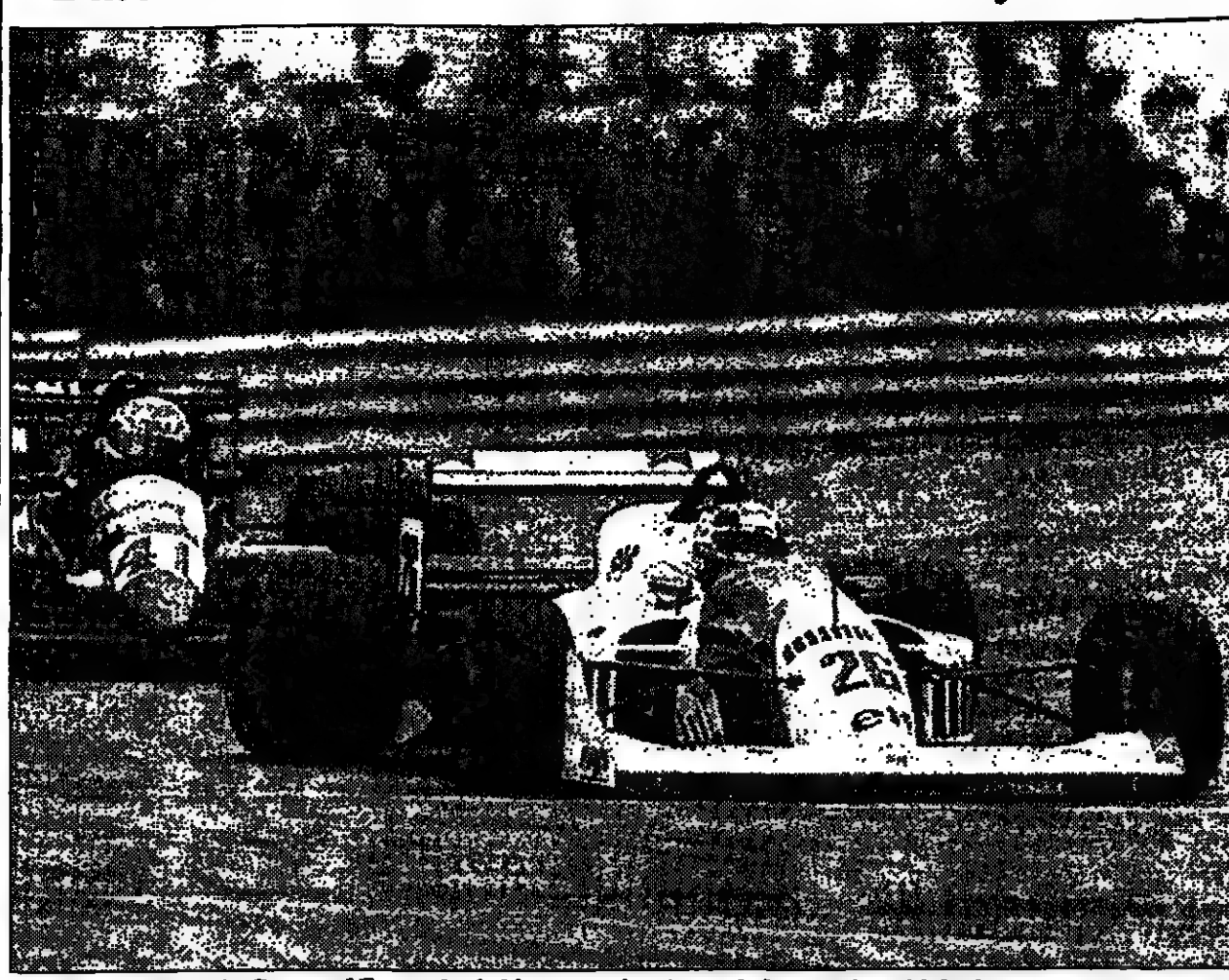
Anybody who can beat Terry Griffiths, Doug Mountjoy, Steve Davis and Jimmy White is obviously a force to be reckoned with. Hearn said, "When I arrived in Hong Kong last week, I said the top players had come to demolish the Asian players and that we would put them in their place."

"The players feel as though they have been in the boxing ring with Mike Tyson. Not only did James Watt the top player, but he beat them convincingly."

"Many years ago we 'exported' soccer to the rest of the world, and now they have taken it over. The UK players in snooker will dominate the scene for some time yet, but the same thing could happen in this sport as well."

## TENNIS

## Race of attrition roars round the city streets



Hot pursuit: Comas, of France, leads his compatriot, Artzet, before retiring with brake problems.

## Italian despair, Belgian delight

By STEPHEN SLATER

ERIC VAN DE POELE, of Belgium, driving a Reynard-Cosworth, won the fifth Halfords Birmingham Superprix, leading home Andrea Chiesa, of Switzerland, as the favoured British drivers all hit problems in a race of attrition around the city streets.

Damon Hill was one of the first victims of the Superprix. After breaking to a standstill, Paul Belmondo, of France, spun into his path on the first corner, he was hit by Fabrizio Giovanardi, the accident immobilising all three cars and forcing the race to be halted.

At the restart, Van de Poelle took an early lead, but was

swiftly overtaken by Marco Apicci, who finished second in last year's event. He then hit problems on the eighteenth lap when debris punctured his radiator, causing overheating. The young Italian was a picture of despondency with his helmet buried in his hands after he coasted into the pits to retire.

Hill had made the restart after repairs to his Lola car, but he retired when he discovered that damage from the accident had undamaged the car's handling almost undriveable. Allan McNish, of Scotland, was also forced out with a gearbox failure, but British honours were upheld by Andrew Gilbert-Scott, who battled up to second place before being delayed with a puncture. After rejoining at the

rear of the remaining 11 drivers, he fought his way back to finish seventh.

The British Touring Car Championship race at Birmingham produced both incident and contention. The race was initially stopped after a starting accident plunged the Sierra Cosworths of Laurence Bristow and Graham Goode into the hit wall, without injury to either driver. As the restart, Rob Gravett took the lead and looked set to take a record-breaking eighth successive victory in his Ford Sierra until the engine failed, allowing Andy Rouse to take victory.

As the class-winning two-litre BMW of Kurt Lubj took the chequered flag, the Vauxhall Cavalier of John Cleland and

the following BMW of Frank Syner collided on the last lap, forcing Cleland to be restrained by race marshals.

At Silverstone yesterday, the Finnish drivers, Mika Hakkinen and Mika Salo, had another one-two race finish to continue their domination of the British Formula Three championship. They finished ahead of the Britons, Paul Stewart and Steve Robertson.

RESULTS: Birmingham Superprix 1. Eric Van de Poelle (Belgium), Reynard-Cosworth, 1:12.57; 2. Marco Apicci (Italy), Reynard-Cosworth, 1:13.05; 3. Andrea Chiesa (Switzerland), Reynard-Cosworth, 1:13.10; 4. Damon Hill (UK), Reynard-Cosworth, 1:13.15; 5. Fabrizio Giovanardi (Italy), Reynard-Cosworth, 1:13.20; 6. Paul Belmondo (France), Reynard-Cosworth, 1:13.25; 7. Kurt Lubj (Germany), BMW, 1:13.30; 8. John Cleland (UK), Vauxhall Cavalier, 1:13.35; 9. Rob Gravett (UK), Ford Sierra, 1:13.40; 10. Steve Robertson (UK), BMW, 1:13.45; 11. Paul Stewart (UK), BMW, 1:13.50; 12. Mika Salo (Finland), BMW, 1:13.55; 13. Mika Hakkinen (Finland), BMW, 1:14.00; 14. Laurence Bristow (UK), Sierra Cosworth, 1:14.05; 15. Graham Goode (UK), Sierra Cosworth, 1:14.10.

## RUGBY UNION

### Wallabies invited to play for Barbarians

By DAVID HANDS  
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

NICK FARR-JONES, Australia's captain, and three other Wallabies have been invited to play for the Barbarians against England on September 29. The match at Twickenham marks the start of the Barbarians' centenary season, which will be followed within the following seven days by games against Bradford and Bingley (October 2) and Wales (October 6). The Australian team is likely to be joined by several New Zealanders and a trio of leading French players as the Barbarians begin what is, in effect, a domestic tour. Their centenary dinner will be held in London on September 28 in what will be a momentous occasion.

Farr-Jones played at Twickenham last November for the Barbarians, against New Zealand; on this occasion his fellow half back, Michael Lynagh, David Campese (wing) and Steve Carter (lock) have also been invited to join the festivities. However, the Barbarians, acutely aware of the need to avoid domestic league dates, have been stymied by their arrangements for a clash with the final weeks of New Zealand's season: Auckland, the holders, play Ranfurly Shield games against North Harbour on September 29 and Canterbury (October 6) which may limit the availability of several All Blacks.

Meanwhile, Gloucester, who came so close to league and cup honours in England last season, found their preparations for the 1990-1 season going slightly awry at the weekend. After a Castlemore XV, they lost 18-10 to the Dutch in a friendly in Assen. The first time the Netherlands have beaten a first-class English club side.

Marc Michelsen, the Dutch stand-off, kicked six penalty goals against the try and penalty drought in England last season. The Gloucester captain. It was apt encouragement for the Dutch, who will play an Irish under-21 side next month before going to Italy for the final European qualifying tournament for the World Cup, which also involves Italy, Romania and Spain.

The French club champions, Racing Club de France, have named four internationals in the side to play the English club champions, Wasps, for the Courage Challenge Cup next Sunday at Sudbury. Jean-Baptiste Lafont, Franck Messel, Christophe Deslandes and Xavier Blond.

## POWERBOATING

### Achilli shows fleet a clean pair of heels

DOMENICO ACHILLI, of Italy, set a record speed of 90.98mph in winning the Jaguar Cowes Classic on Sunday (Bryan Stiles writes). He eclipsed the 85.50mph mark set by his fellow countryman, Francesco, two years earlier even though he, like the rest of the field, had difficulty spotting the marker buoys in the heavy sea mist.

In an exciting climax, spectators spotted Achilli, with the fleet closing on him, having to turn back in the home straight to ensure taking a buoy on the correct side. He had fitted more powerful Lamborghini engines to his catamaran shortly before the race, and the new power was evident. Achilli's victory was a clean pair of heels to the British fleet, who had been struggling to make the most of the light breeze.

RESULTS: Jaguar Cowes Classic 1. Domenico Achilli (Italy), Jaguar, 90.98mph; 2. Bryan Stiles (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 3. Francesco (Italy), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 4. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 5. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 6. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 7. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 8. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 9. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 10. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 11. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 12. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 13. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 14. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 15. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 16. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 17. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 18. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 19. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 20. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 21. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 22. Johnnie Walker (UK), Jaguar, 85.50mph; 23. 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the way  
base rates

# East German first to strike gold in European event

**SPLIT** — Astrid Kumbernuss, the East German shot putter, won the first gold medal of the European championships with a putt of 20.38 metres here yesterday.

Natalya Lisovskaya, the Soviet world record holder, took the silver with her final putt of 20.06 metres, and another East German, Kathrin Neimke, won the bronze with 19.96. Myrtle Augue, of Britain, was ninth with 17.77m.

Britain had two qualifiers from the 400 metres heats. Linda Keough, Basingstoke's Commonwealth silver medal winner, who returned to the track only five weeks ago after a lung infection, moved into today's semi-finals, finishing



EUROPEAN ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

third in her heat in 52.60sec. Angela Pigford, of Gateshead, also got through as a fast loser, finishing fifth in her heat in 53.00sec, but Lorraine Hanson was a casualty, her 53.57sec not being enough in such company.

There was disappointment for the former Olympic finalist, Lorraine Baker, of Coventry, who was spiked during her 800m heat and trailed home last in 2min 02.04sec. However, Diane Edwards and

Ann Williams — both of Sale and first and second in the Commonwealth Games — qualified for the semis, as did Aisling Molloy, of Ireland.

Lindford Christie had a ragged opening to the defence of his European 100m crown. He qualified for today's semi-finals as a fast loser after finishing an unconvincing third in his heat.

Christie surely has more in reserve but he was annoyed with himself afterwards, muttering "I wouldn't talk to anyone at the moment — I've got things to work on."

Christie is seeking to earn a record thirteenth big championship medal to put him ahead of Daley Thompson as Britain's most successful male athlete. His form was in stark contrast to that of his main rival, Daniel Sangouma, of France, who won in an excellent 10.21sec in the opening heat.

Max Morinier, also of France, was the fastest qualifier in 10.19sec.

Derby's 20-year-old long jumper, Fiona May, one of the rare medal hopes among British women, leapt into today's final as sixth-best qualifier with a 6.69m effort.

Britain still have three survivors in the women's 100m — but only just. Bev Kinch came through to the semi-finals, finishing third in her opening heat in 11.56sec, but Paula Thomas and Stephanie Douglas squeezed in as the last two fast losers.

Thomas was fifth in the second heat in 11.71sec, with Douglas in the same position in the final race in 11.63. No one looked likely to touch the brilliant East German, Kathrin Neimke, who won the opening race in the day's best time, 11.07.



Steve Backley: England's favourite for the javelin

## YESTERDAY'S RESULTS FROM SPLIT

<b>Men</b>	<b>100 metres</b>
<b>Heats</b>	
First two in each heat and overall eight fastest times qualify for semi-finals	
QUALIFIERS: Heat one: 1. D. Sangouma (FR), 10.21sec; 2. J. Ruge (GER), 10.26; 3. E. Molloy (IRL), 10.48; 4. P. Stevens (GB), 10.49; 5. T. Christie (GB), 10.56; 6. M. Morinier (FR), 10.57; 7. V. Ivor (GB), 10.58; 8. A. Pigford (GB), 10.59; 9. L. Hanson (GB), 10.60; 10. S. Backley (GB), 10.61; 11. S. Sangouma (FR), 10.62; 12. S. Backley (GB), 10.63; 13. S. Backley (GB), 10.64; 14. S. Backley (GB), 10.65; 15. S. Backley (GB), 10.66; 16. S. Backley (GB), 10.67; 17. S. Backley (GB), 10.68; 18. S. Backley (GB), 10.69; 19. S. Backley (GB), 10.70; 20. S. Backley (GB), 10.71; 21. S. Backley (GB), 10.72; 22. S. Backley (GB), 10.73; 23. S. Backley (GB), 10.74; 24. S. Backley (GB), 10.75; 25. S. Backley (GB), 10.76; 26. S. Backley (GB), 10.77; 27. S. Backley (GB), 10.78; 28. S. Backley (GB), 10.79; 29. S. Backley (GB), 10.80; 30. S. Backley (GB), 10.81; 31. S. Backley (GB), 10.82; 32. S. Backley (GB), 10.83; 33. S. Backley (GB), 10.84; 34. S. Backley (GB), 10.85; 35. S. Backley (GB), 10.86; 36. S. Backley (GB), 10.87; 37. S. Backley (GB), 10.88; 38. S. Backley (GB), 10.89; 39. S. Backley (GB), 10.90; 40. S. Backley (GB), 10.91; 41. S. Backley (GB), 10.92; 42. S. Backley (GB), 10.93; 43. S. Backley (GB), 10.94; 44. S. Backley (GB), 10.95; 45. S. Backley (GB), 10.96; 46. S. Backley (GB), 10.97; 47. S. Backley (GB), 10.98; 48. S. Backley (GB), 10.99; 49. S. Backley (GB), 11.00; 50. S. Backley (GB), 11.01; 51. S. Backley (GB), 11.02; 52. S. Backley (GB), 11.03; 53. S. Backley (GB), 11.04; 54. S. Backley (GB), 11.05; 55. S. Backley (GB), 11.06; 56. S. Backley (GB), 11.07; 57. S. Backley (GB), 11.08; 58. S. Backley (GB), 11.09; 59. S. Backley (GB), 11.10; 60. S. Backley (GB), 11.11; 61. S. Backley (GB), 11.12; 62. S. Backley (GB), 11.13; 63. S. Backley (GB), 11.14; 64. S. Backley (GB), 11.15; 65. S. Backley (GB), 11.16; 66. S. Backley (GB), 11.17; 67. S. Backley (GB), 11.18; 68. S. Backley (GB), 11.19; 69. S. Backley (GB), 11.20; 70. S. Backley (GB), 11.21; 71. S. 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Backley (GB), 16.67; 617. S. Backley (GB), 16.68; 618. S. Backley (GB), 16.69; 619. S. Backley (GB), 16.70; 620. S. Backley (GB), 16.71; 621. S. Backley (GB), 16.72; 622. S. Backley (GB), 16.73; 623. S. Backley (GB), 16.74; 624. S. Backley (GB), 16.75; 625. S. Backley (GB), 16.76; 626. S. Backley (GB), 16.77; 627. S. Backley (GB), 16.78; 628. S. Backley (GB), 16.79; 629. S. Backley (GB), 16.80; 630. S. Backley (GB), 16.81; 631. S. Backley (GB), 16.82; 632. S. Backley (GB), 16.83; 633. S. Backley (GB), 16.84; 634. S. Backley (GB), 16.85; 635. S. Backley (GB), 16.86; 636. S. Backley (GB), 16.87; 637. S. Backley (GB), 16.88; 638. S. Backley (GB), 16.89; 639. S. Backley (GB), 16.90; 640. S. Backley (GB), 16.91; 641. S. Backley (GB), 16.92; 642. S. Backley (GB), 16.93; 643. S. Backley (GB), 16.94; 644. S. Backley (GB), 16.95; 645. S. Backley (GB), 16.96; 646. S. Backley (GB), 16.97; 647. S. Backley (GB), 16.98; 648. S. Backley (GB), 16.99; 649. S. Backley (GB), 17.00; 650. S. Backley (GB), 17.01; 651. S. Backley (GB), 17.02; 652. S. Backley (GB), 17.03; 653. S. Backley (GB), 17	



● CRICKET 30  
● FOOTBALL 27  
● RACING 28, 29

## SPORT

## Captain shows way to safety

THE OVAL (fourth day of five): England, with nine second-innings wickets standing, are 51 runs behind India. GUARDING his hard-earned gains with the jealous intensity of a pensioner hiding his savings in the mattress, Graham Gooch yesterday ensured that India were denied even a glimpse of the victory they need to square this Cornhill series.

It was not only appropriate but entirely predictable, given his quiet domination of this cricketing summer, that Gooch should lead England out of the first serious crisis they have encountered under his captaincy this calendar year.

Gooch's record since his reappointment is three wins and four draws from the seven Tests in which he has played. India's command of this final Test, in its first ten sessions, threatened the end of his unbeaten run but this was an endorsement on his licence that Gooch was prepared to fight.

As England followed on, trailing by 266 runs on a pitch showing signs of wear, Gooch set out his stall to bat through the fourth day. In this he failed, by 42 frustrating minutes, but in making 88, each run chipping away at the Indians' carefully sculpted control, the captain kept the enemy at bay.

It would be premature to assume the Indians have been repelled. The leg spin of Hirwani, initially ill-directed and innocuous, assumed a new menace late in the day as he went round the wicket to fire the ball into the leg stump rough. He accounted for Gooch and caused the serene Michael Atherton moments of anxiety.

Nothing, however, could have been more comforting for England than the sight of David Gower, his entire England future possibly at stake, batting like an angel through the closing overs. He resumes on 32 this morning, knowing that he can save the game and his tour place with one innings.

Gooch has done little to endear himself to Wisden's typesetters this summer as he has claimed established Test records week by week. Yesterday's milestone was perhaps his most impressive for nobody in history has made 1,000 Test match runs in an English season. Not even Sir Donald Bradman, whose 82nd birthday party in Sydney yesterday coincided with another loss from his record's collection.

When the follow-on began Gooch needed only five runs to exceed Bradman's aggregate of 974 for Australia in 1930. He did it with a cover driven four off Prabhakar before lunch. Between lunch and tea, he was so unbending in his concentration that he appeared not to notice the applause for his 1,000th run of

## THE OVAL SCOREBOARD

INDIA won toss				
INDIA				
First Innings 606 for 6 dec (R J Shastri 187, Kapil Dev 110, M Azharuddin 78, K S More 61 not out)				
ENGLAND				
First Innings				
*G A Gooch c Shastri b Hirwani	85	56	336	246
Top-edged sweep to long leg				
M A Atherton c More b Prabhakar	7	1	30	27
Edged outswinger which lifted				
N F Williams lbw b Prabhakar	38	6	104	52
Beaten by ball slanting in				
D I Gower lbw b Wastan	8	1	23	19
Played crookedly to keeper				
J E Morris c More b Wastan	7	1	16	9
Followed outswinger outside off stump				
A J Lamb b Kapil Dev	7	1	21	16
Too late on yorker				
R A Smith c Wastan b Shastri	57	7	158	135
Caught at short leg off inside edge and pad				
†R G Russell run out (Wastan)	35	3	86	78
Narrowly beaten by throw from mid-off				
E E Hemmings c Vengsarkar b Prabhakar	51	7	152	135
Edged outswinger to slip				
A R C Fraser c More b Prabhakar	0	0	12	12
Prodded forward to outswinger				
D E Malcolm not out	15	1	56	23
Extras (b 8, lb 5, w 4, nb 9)	30			
Total (123.4 overs)	340			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-176 (Atherton 65 not out), 2-266 (Gooch 85 not out), 3-311 (Gooch 110), 4-328 (Gooch 120), 5-358 (Gooch 130), 6-371 (Gooch 140), 7-388 (Gooch 150), 8-405 (Gooch 160), 9-422 (Gooch 170), 10-439 (Gooch 180), 11-456 (Gooch 190), 12-473 (Gooch 200), 13-490 (Gooch 210), 14-507 (Gooch 220), 15-524 (Gooch 230), 16-541 (Gooch 240), 17-558 (Gooch 250), 18-575 (Gooch 260), 19-592 (Gooch 270), 20-609 (Gooch 280), 21-626 (Gooch 290), 22-643 (Gooch 300), 23-660 (Gooch 310), 24-677 (Gooch 320), 25-694 (Gooch 330), 26-711 (Gooch 340), 27-728 (Gooch 350), 28-745 (Gooch 360), 29-762 (Gooch 370), 30-779 (Gooch 380), 31-796 (Gooch 390), 32-813 (Gooch 400), 33-830 (Gooch 410), 34-847 (Gooch 420), 35-864 (Gooch 430), 36-881 (Gooch 440), 37-898 (Gooch 450), 38-915 (Gooch 460), 39-932 (Gooch 470), 40-949 (Gooch 480), 41-966 (Gooch 490), 42-983 (Gooch 500), 43-1000 (Gooch 510), 44-1017 (Gooch 520), 45-1034 (Gooch 530), 46-1051 (Gooch 540), 47-1068 (Gooch 550), 48-1085 (Gooch 560), 49-1102 (Gooch 570), 50-1119 (Gooch 580), 51-1136 (Gooch 590), 52-1153 (Gooch 600), 53-1170 (Gooch 610), 54-1187 (Gooch 620), 55-1204 (Gooch 630), 56-1221 (Gooch 640), 57-1238 (Gooch 650), 58-1255 (Gooch 660), 59-1272 (Gooch 670), 60-1289 (Gooch 680), 61-1306 (Gooch 690), 62-1323 (Gooch 700), 63-1340 (Gooch 710), 64-1357 (Gooch 720), 65-1374 (Gooch 730), 66-1391 (Gooch 740), 67-1408 (Gooch 750), 68-1425 (Gooch 760), 69-1442 (Gooch 770), 70-1459 (Gooch 780), 71-1476 (Gooch 790), 72-1493 (Gooch 800), 73-1510 (Gooch 810), 74-1527 (Gooch 820), 75-1544 (Gooch 830), 76-1561 (Gooch 840), 77-1578 (Gooch 850), 78-1595 (Gooch 860), 79-1612 (Gooch 870), 80-1629 (Gooch 880), 81-1646 (Gooch 890), 82-1663 (Gooch 900), 83-1680 (Gooch 910), 84-1697 (Gooch 920), 85-1714 (Gooch 930), 86-1731 (Gooch 940), 87-1748 (Gooch 950), 88-1765 (Gooch 960), 89-1782 (Gooch 970), 90-1799 (Gooch 980), 91-1816 (Gooch 990), 92-1833 (Gooch 1000), 93-1850 (Gooch 1010), 94-1867 (Gooch 1020), 95-1884 (Gooch 1030), 96-1901 (Gooch 1040), 97-1918 (Gooch 1050), 98-1935 (Gooch 1060), 99-1952 (Gooch 1070), 100-1969 (Gooch 1080), 101-1986 (Gooch 1090), 102-2003 (Gooch 1100), 103-2020 (Gooch 1110), 104-2037 (Gooch 1120), 105-2054 (Gooch 1130), 106-2071 (Gooch 1140), 107-2088 (Gooch 1150), 108-2105 (Gooch 1160), 109-2122 (Gooch 1170), 110-2139 (Gooch 1180), 111-2156 (Gooch 1190), 112-2173 (Gooch 1200), 113-2190 (Gooch 1210), 114-2207 (Gooch 1220), 115-2224 (Gooch 1230), 116-2241 (Gooch 1240), 117-2258 (Gooch 1250), 118-2275 (Gooch 1260), 119-2292 (Gooch 1270), 120-2309 (Gooch 1280), 121-2326 (Gooch 1290), 122-2343 (Gooch 1300), 123-2360 (Gooch 1310), 124-2377 (Gooch 1320), 125-2394 (Gooch 1330), 126-2411 (Gooch 1340), 127-2428 (Gooch 1350), 128-2445 (Gooch 1360), 129-2462 (Gooch 1370), 130-2479 (Gooch 1380), 131-2496 (Gooch 1390), 132-2513 (Gooch 1400), 133-2530 (Gooch 1410), 134-2547 (Gooch 1420), 135-2564 (Gooch 1430), 136-2581 (Gooch 1440), 137-2598 (Gooch 1450), 138-2615 (Gooch 1460), 139-2632 (Gooch 1470), 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(Gooch 1910), 184-3397 (Gooch 1920), 185-3414 (Gooch 1930), 186-3431 (Gooch 1940), 187-3448 (Gooch 1950), 188-3465 (Gooch 1960), 189-3482 (Gooch 1970), 190-3499 (Gooch 1980), 191-3516 (Gooch 1990), 192-3533 (Gooch 2000), 193-3550 (Gooch 2010), 194-3567 (Gooch 2020), 195-3584 (Gooch 2030), 196-3601 (Gooch 2040), 197-3618 (Gooch 2050), 198-3635 (Gooch 2060), 199-3652 (Gooch 2070), 200-3669 (Gooch 2080), 201-3686 (Gooch 2090), 202-3703 (Gooch 2100), 203-3720 (Gooch 2110), 204-3737 (Gooch 2120), 205-3754 (Gooch 2130), 206-3771 (Gooch 2140), 207-3788 (Gooch 2150), 208-3805 (Gooch 2160), 209-3822 (Gooch 2170), 210-3839 (Gooch 2180), 211-3856 (Gooch 2190), 212-3873 (Gooch 2200), 213-3890 (Gooch 2210), 214-3907 (Gooch 2220), 215-3924 (Gooch 2230), 216-3941 (Gooch 2240), 217-3958 (Gooch 2250), 218-3975 (Gooch 2260), 219-3992 (Gooch 2270), 220-4009 (Gooch 2280), 221-4026 (Gooch 2290), 222-4043 (Gooch 2300), 223-4060 (Gooch 2310), 224-4077 (Gooch 2320), 225-4094 (Gooch 2330), 226-4111 (Gooch 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(Gooch 4510), 444-7819 (Gooch 4520), 445-7836 (Gooch 4530), 446-7853 (Gooch 4540), 447-7870 (Gooch 4550), 448-7887 (Gooch 4560), 449-7904 (Gooch 4570), 450-7921 (Gooch 4580), 451-7938 (Gooch 4590), 452-7955 (Gooch 4600), 453-7972 (Gooch 4610), 454-7989 (Gooch 4620), 455-8006 (Gooch 4630), 456-8023 (Gooch 4640), 457-8040 (Gooch 4650), 458-8057 (Gooch 4660), 459-8074 (Gooch 4670), 460-8091 (Gooch 4680), 461-8108 (Gooch 4690), 462-8125 (Gooch 4700), 463-8142 (Gooch 4710), 464-8159 (Gooch 4720), 465-8176 (Gooch 4730), 466-8193 (Gooch 4740), 467-8210 (Gooch 4750), 468-8227 (Gooch 4760), 469-8244 (Gooch 4770), 470-8261 (Gooch 4780), 471-8278 (Gooch 4790), 472-8295 (Gooch 4800), 473-8312 (Gooch 4810), 474-8329 (Gooch 4820), 475-8346 (Gooch 4830), 476-8363 (Gooch 4840), 477-8380 (Gooch 4850), 478-8397 (Gooch 4860), 479-8414 (Gooch 4870), 480-8431 (Gooch 4880), 481-8448 (Gooch 4890), 482-8465 (Gooch 4900), 483-8482 (Gooch 4910), 484-8499 (Gooch 4920), 485-8516 (Gooch 4930), 486-8533 (Gooch 4940), 487-8550 (Gooch 4950), 488-8567 (Gooch 4960), 489-8584 (Gooch 4970), 490-8601 (Gooch 4980), 491-8618 (Gooch 4990), 492-8635 (Gooch 5000), 493-8652 (Gooch 5010), 494-8669 (Gooch 5020), 495-8686 (Gooch 5030), 496-8703 (Gooch 5040), 497-8720 (Gooch 5050), 498-8737 (Gooch 5060), 499-8754 (Gooch 5070), 500-8771 (Gooch 5080), 501-8788 (Gooch 5090), 502-8805 (Gooch 5100), 503-8822 (Gooch 5110), 504-8839 (Gooch 5120), 505-8856 (Gooch 5130), 506-8873 (Gooch 5140), 507-8890 (Gooch 5150), 508-8907 (Gooch 5160), 509-8924 (Gooch 5170), 510-8941 (Gooch 5180), 511-8958 (Gooch 5190), 512-8975 (Gooch 5200), 513-8992 (Gooch 5210), 514-9009 (Gooch 5220), 515-9026 (Gooch 5230), 516-9043 (Gooch 5240), 517-9060 (Gooch 5250), 518-9077 (Gooch 5260), 519-9094 (Gooch 5270), 520-9111 (Gooch 5280), 521-9128 (Gooch 5290), 522-9145 (Gooch 5300), 523-9162 (Gooch 5310), 524-9179 (Gooch 5320), 525-9196 (Gooch 5330), 526-9213 (Gooch 5340), 527-9230 (Gooch 5350), 528-9247 (Gooch 5360), 529-9264 (Gooch 5370), 530-9281 (Gooch 5380), 531-9298 (Gooch 5390), 532-9315 (Gooch 5400), 533-9332 (Gooch 5410), 534-9349 (Gooch 5420), 535-9366 (Gooch 5430),